THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 3 JUNE, 1837. [NO. 9400

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship LINTIN, J. GILLMAN, Commander, will have quick despatch, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,
Rampart Row, 3d June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Brig Rapid, 240 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodation for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. *Owen and Co.*—Bombay, 3d June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship RANGER, *Richard Ainley*, Commander; burthen per Register 516 Tons, will be dispatched about the middle of June. For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations,—apply to GEORGE S. KING,—Bombay, 3d June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British built Barque *John Stamp*, of 400 Tons, *H. Payn* Commander, will be despatched about 25th Instant, for Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL —The Ship *Mary Bibby*, will have quick despatch, for passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY, AND Co.
3d June, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL. The RICHARD WALKER, G. FIDLER Commander, will have quick despatch.—Apply to the Captain on board or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.—Bombay, 31st May, 1837.

FOR MADRAS—The *Ship Indian Oak*, *R. Rayne* Commander, will sail on Tuesday next. For light Freight or Passage apply on board or to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
Rampart Row, 3d June, 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The new British Built Ship "*Argyll*" 400 Tons *John McDonnald*, Commander, will have immediate dispatch, for freight or passage apply to.

FERGUSON TURNER AND Co.
Bombay, 2d *June* 1834.

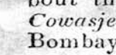
FOR CHINA.—The new SHIP GREAT HARWOOD of 430 Tons, Register, *Wm. McGowan*, commander, having greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch, for Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY. AND Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd June, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The new *Ship Carnatic*, of 500 tons Burthen, *James Laird* commander.

For freight apply to *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.*—Bombay, 3nd June, 1837.

FREIGHT TO LINTIN, OPIUM ONLY.—By the fast sailing *Clipper Ardasier*, *Captain McIntyre* has arrived from china in 47 days by the Southern passage and will be dispatched to Lintin about the 11th instant. Apply to *Cursetjee Cowasjee* at his office, in Dady's Buildings.—Bombay 2nd June, 1837.



FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—For Opium only, per good Ship *Charles Grant*, Capt. Pitcairne, to sail on or before the 10th Instant. Apply to *Cursetjee Cowasjee* at his Office in Dady's Building.

Bombay, 1st *June* 1337.

FOR FREIGHT TO CHINA OR CALCUTTA.—The fast sailing Ship ERNAAD, of 600 Tons burthen; THOMAS HILL, Master, is daily expected from the Persian Gulph.—Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office in the Fort.—Bombay, 31st May, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The *Edinburgh* Captain *Marshall*, *H. C. S*, to sail about 1st July. For Freight or Passage Apply to Messrs. *Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart Row, 3d June, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The fine new Ship *Sluins Castle*, 600 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander; having three fourths of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.—For Freight apply to Capt. PETRIE or Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co.—Bombay, 2d June, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|½d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.
Bombay, 3d June, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of RICHARD STARK, *late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that the Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels of the above named RICHARD STARK, deceased, granted to the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of this Honorable Court on the 10th day of August 1836, may be revoked and Cancelled and that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the said Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects of the said deceased, may be granted to LEWIS GRANT and ANDREW FARQUHARSON of Bombay Merchants and Copartners in the House or Firm of Forbes and Company at Bombay, as Attornies of ELIZABETH STARK, the lawful mother of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 25th day of May, 1837.

C. A. WEST,—*Proctor.*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE.

SHERRIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of SORABJEE EDULJEE.. .... } PLAINTIFFS.

Vs.

RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE.....DEFENDANT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, the 9th Instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, on the premises, the Right, Title and Interest, of the abovenamed Defendant, of in and to a Garden, assessed No. 23, containing a Bungaloe, a Cookroom and a Stable, all covered with tiles with half a water well, situate without the Town Walls, on the Breach Candy road, near Tardeo and adjoining to a garden belonging to *Jehangeer Nowrojee, Wadia.*

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 1*st June*, 1837.

શ્રી·ત્રુમબજી·જુદી ફેટરની·શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટમોથી

પલી·શાજડ

શરીફનુ·વેચાણ

ફએરી·ફ્રેશીઅશનાં·ફોફમનાંમાંની · ખુજીથી·શીરાબજી·એદલજીનાં·ફજીઆમો·જપત·ફરેલુંછે·તે····ફરીઆદી·ફરનાર રશતમજી·ફોરમજજી·મોદી··જબાબ·દેનાર ખબર·ફીર્યાથી·આપીએચફે·તારીખ ૮ મી·ચાલતા·મહીનાં·ની·શ્રુફરવારને·દંને પાછલા·પોફોરનાં ૪ ફલાફે·જાંફાંછે·તાંફાંજ·ઉપર· ફફેલા·ફરીઆદીનાં·જવાબ·દેનારનો· ફફ·તથા·ઇલાફો·તથા·લાલ·વાડી·એફ· ૨૩·ઉપર·આશેશમેનટનો·આંફ ૨૩ મોછે· ફે·તે·મધે·એફ·ભંગલો·તથા·એફ· બબર ચીખાનુ·તથા·એફ·તબેલો·શરવે·નલીઆં થી·ઢાંફેલુ·તથા·અરધો·પંણીનો·ફુવો·તેફ મો·પોચેછે·તે·જફેર·લીલાંફુ·ફરીને·વેચશે તે·શ્રી·બાફારફોટ·માફાલખશામીનાં·રશતા ઉપર·તારદેવ·આગલ·જફાંગીર·નવરોજજી વાડીઆની·વાડીની·પડોશમોછે *

જે—એલ—જેનશંન—શરીફ

શ્રી·ત્રુમબજનો·શરીફની·આજ્ઞા શ તા· ૧ લી·જુન ૧૮૩૭ *

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given.—That Petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, have been filed by the several Persons afternamed, all now prisoners in the Gaol of Bombay, and that they have also filed assignments of their Estates and Effects in my office viz :—

Framjee Tamooljee, formerly residing at *Dady Setts* Augary, without the Fort of Bombay.

Shaw Dewchund Nuthoo, formerly residing at Shootar Chally, wiihout the Fort of Bombay.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Chief Clerk.*
Chief Clerk's Office, Fort, Bombay this 2*d day of June*, 1837.

NAUTICAL ALMANACS for 1837 and 38 procurable at *Beck and Cos.* warehouse at ~~Rs~~ 6 ₰ copy.—Apollo House, 3d June, 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE.

SHERIFFS' SALE.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of SORABJEE EDULJEE.... ..... } PLANTIFF.

RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE MODY..... .... } DEFENDANT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 8th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by public outcry on the premises, the Right, Title, and Interest of the above named Defendant of in and to a Garden assessed No. 21 containing a Bungaloe, a Cookroom and a Stable (all in a decayed state) covered with Tiles situate without the Town walls on the Race course Road, near Tardeo and adjoining to a Batty field belong to *Dwarkajee Manockjee* and.

On the same dey at 5 o'clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by public outcry on the premises the Right, Title, and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant of in and to a Garden assessed No. 22 containg a Bungaloe, a Cookroom and Stable all covered with Tiles and two water wells, situate without the Town walls on Breach Candy Road near Tardeo and opposite to a Garden belonging to *Cursetjee Bomanjee.*

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 1*st June*, 1837.

શ્રી·ત્રુમબજી·જુદી ફેટરની·શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટમોથી

પલી·શાજડ

શરીફનુ·વેચાણ

ફએરી·ફ્રેશીઅશનાં·ફોફમનાંમાંની·ખુજી થી·શીરાબજી·એદલજીનાં·ફજીઆમો·જપ ત·ફરેલુંછે·તે·····ફરીઆદી·ફરનાર રશતમજી·ફોરમજજી·મોદી··જબાબ·દેનાર ખબર·ફીર્યાથી·આપીએચફે·તારીખ ૮ મી·ચાલતા·મહીનાં·ની·તરેશપટ·વારને·દંને પાછલા·પોફોરનો·ફલાફ ૩ નો·જાંફાંછે·તાં ફાંજ·ઉપર·ફફેલા·ફરીઆદીનાં·જવાબ·દે નારનો·ફફ·તથા·ઇલાફો·તથા·લાલ·વાડી એફ·જે·ઉપર·આશેશમેનટનો·આંફ ૨૧ મો છે·તેમો·ભંગલો·એફ·તથા·એફ·બબર ચી ખાનુ·તથા·એ·તબેલો(એ·શરવે·નરશી·ફોખ તમોછે)તે·નલીઆંથી·ઢાંફેલાંછે·તેફમો·પોચેછે તે·જફેર·લીલાંફુ·ફરીને·વેચશે·તે·શ્રી·બા ફારફોટ·ઘોડદોડનો·રશતા·ઉપર· તારદેવ· આગલ·કુવારફાંજ·માણેકજીનાં·ખેતરની· પડોશમોછે·તથા·

તેજ·દાફાડે·પાછલા·પોફોરનાં ૫ ફલાફે· જાંફાંછે·તાંફાંજ·ઉપર·ફફેલા·ફરીઆદીનાં જવાબ·દેનારનો·ફફ·તથા·ઇલાફો·તથા· લાલ·વાડી·એફ·જે·ઉપર·આશેશમેનટનો· આંફ ૨૨ મોછે·તેમો·ભંગલો·એફ·તથા·એ ફ·બબર ચી ખાનુ·તથા·એફ·તબેલો·તે·શ રવે·નલીઆંથી·ઢાંફેલાંછે·તથા·બે·પાંણીનાં ફુવાઓ·તેફમો·પોચેછે·તે·જફેર·લીલાંફુ· ફરીને·વેચશે·તે·શ્રી·બાફારફોટ·માફાલખ શામીનાં·રશતા·ઉપર·તારદેવ·આગલ· ખર શેદજી·બમનજીની·વાડીની·પડોશમોછે *

જે—એલ—જેનશંન

શરીફ

શ્રી·ત્રુમબજની·શરીફની·આજ્ઞા શ તા· ૧ લી·જુન ૧૮૩૭ *

THE Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, beg to intimate the arrival of their seasons supply of Vegetable, and flower seeds, from the Cape and England, a few Egyptian seeds are still on hand.

It would frequently prevent disappointment, if parties from outstations would be good enough, when sending their orders, to name their despatching Agents in Bombay, or mention how their parcels can be forwarded.

J. LITTLE,—*Secretary.*
Bombay, 29th May, 1837.

N. B.—"Letters on the business of the society" pass free within the limits of this presidency.

NOTICE.—The half yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 10th June, at 11 o'Clock A. M.—Club House, 30th May, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION,—On Wednesday next the 7th Inst, at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith*, and Co., will submit for sale by public auction, at their rooms, an extensive, and varied assortment of property, comprizing piece Goods, Long Cloths and Jacconets, Pieces of Velvet, Bengal Table Cloths, and Napkins. An Invoice of "Brown's" Saddlery, Consisting of plain and shafted Hunting and Ladys Saddles and Bridles, Horse Clothing, Hunting, and Riding Whips, Weymouth Bridles &c. &c., also Glass phials, Violins, Cotton Socks, very elegant, 5 light Girandoles, Accordions, Morocco Leather, Crown Glass of various dimensions, a quantity of Welch Slates of sizes an Invoice of Stationary, consisting of Letter and Foolscap Paper of sorts, Quills, Inkpowder, India Rubber, Wafers, Blacklead Pencils, Blotting paper &c., also a small invoice of Coachmaker's Colours and varnish imported per *Buckinghamshire*, slightly damaged, a Pipe of Maderia Wine. Berkley Cheeses, and a few dozen of rejected Porter.

AT 1 P. M.

A Dennett just imported per *Buckinghamshire*, and is in a damaged state, a second hand Buggy, a high caste mare, and foal, A smart Poney, and any other cattle, or carriages that may offer.—Nesbitt Lane, 3d June, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Monday the 5th June Instant, at 1 P. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for public sale in the 16th Regiment Lines on the Esplanade, a Bungalow, some useful Household furniture Books, Plants &c. belonging to *Captain Stewart* 16th Regiment N. N. the property is now on view, and a list of the same may also be seen at the advertizers office.—Nesbit Lane, 2d June, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEES SONS, will sell by public Auction on Monday next, the 5th instant at their roo[m]

Sundry Articles of Household Furniture, Glass and Queens ware, a second hand Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood, two Single Barrel, Percussion Guns in Mahogany cases by Egg, Hanging Lamps Wall Shades, a small collection of Books viz. Richardsons and Shakespears Dictionaries, British Essayists and Novelists, Robertsons Charles V. Smiths wealth of nations, Eustaces tour through Italy, Henry's History of great Britain and many others, a single poled Tent, Bengal Mats, wines, Beer, and various other articles.—Bombay, 3d June, 1837.

TO be sold by public auction, on account of the Estates of the late *Pestonjee Ruttonjee Patell.* the following property.

On Tuesday, the 6th June next, a large dwelling House, with 2 adjoining Bungalows, &c., situated on the Duncan Road, opposite to the House of *Dorabjee Muncherjee Daroowala*, and assessed No. 62 and 45.

On Thursday, the 8th Do. Do. A large dwelling House in the Fort, in the Bazar Street, and assessed No. 12, belonging to *Bomanjee Byramjee Andiaroo*, and mortgaged to the late *Pestonjee Ruttonjee Patell.*

Conditions of sale, and other particulars may be made known on applying to

DORABJEE PESTONJEE
Administration of the late P. R. P.

JOYCE'S PERCUSSION GUN CAPS. For sale at the Warehouse of BECK and Co. at Rs. 8 per 1000, a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed for Cash, on the purchase of 5000 and upwards—Appollo House.

BASS' BEER.—Just landing from the Ship *Scourfield*,—for Sale at the Warehouse of BECK and Co. at Rs. 75, per Hogshead.—Appollo House, 3d June.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the following wines per Slains Castle.

Gordon and Co's. Pale Sherry	in 6 doz. Cases at Rs.	18	₰ doz.
Blackburns Madeira	3 " "	25	"
Aubriets Champagne	3 " "	45	"
Tinto Madeira		20	"
Hock Marcobrumer, vin. 1825	in 3 doz. Cases	35	"
Hock Rudechumer " 1825	"	35	"
Pale Champagne Brandy	in 3 dozen Cases	18	"

Also.

The following French Wines received ex Mexican.

Lafitte, Latour, Leoville, Mouten, St. Julian, Barsac	Rs 12 ₰ dozen	in 1 doz. Cases	
	Rs 10	"	"

Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds. Rs 320 ₰ Hhd.
Do..... "Quarter Casks 160 "

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES, &c. &c. &c.
OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.
AS ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1834.
Capital £500,000,
In 5,000 *Shares of* £100 *each.*

PATRONS.

Sir Geo. T. Staunton, Bart. M. P. F. R. S.	Sir Ralph Rice.
Major Genl. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B.	Col. Sir Robert H. Cunliffe, Bart.
	Col. Sir James Sutherland.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S. Chairman.
John Stewart, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman.

John Bagshaw, Esq. M. P.	Chas. Otway Maine, Esq.
Alexander Baillie, Esq.	Robert Munro, Esq.
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.	John Rogers, Jun., Esq.
C. Dashwood Bruce, Esq.	Rees Goring Thomas, Esq.
Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, Esq.	Jas. Duncan Thomson, Esq.
William Kilburn, Esq.	Capt. Saml. Thornton, R. N.

TREASURER.
Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Crawford Davison Kerr, Esq.	Robt. Hichens, Esq.
John Arnold	Mello, Esq.

BANKERS.	SOLICITORS.
Bank of England.	Messrs. Nind and Cotterill.
PHYSICIAN.	ACTUARY.
George Burrows, Esq. M. D.	Robert Christie, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
Universal Life Assurance Society &c. &c.

DIRECTORS.
James Pattle, Esq *Chairman.*

Alexander Beatie, Esq.	Chas. Robert Prinsep, Esq.
Colonel William Dunlop.	Wm. Hunter Smoult, Esq.
George Dougal, Esq.	Captain James Steel.
Francis Macnaghten, Esq.	Captain John Thomson.

AUDITORS.

John Lowe, Esq.	John Davison Smith, Esq.
	W. Oxborough, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
Alexander Garden, Esq. M. D., *Presidency Surgeon.*

TREASURER.	SOLICITORS.
Bank of Bengal.	Messrs. Henderson & Marshall

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Bagshaw and Co.
BOMBAY.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....*Agents.*
William Mackie. Esq. .....*Surgeon.*
MADRAS.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.....*Agents.*
Thomas More Lane, Esq.....*Surgeon.*

The Directors of this Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing Institutions for Life Assurance. &c. &c and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what as a whole will place their Establishment on the most secure, judicious, and satisfactory footing both to the Proprietors and the Assured.

The plain of this Society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave, in all human probability, a small but certain excess of profit on the general result of its transactions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the Proprietors, who have advanced the capital necessary for defraying the unvoidable expense of the Institution and who have pledged the Subscribed Amount of their capital in order to afford that responsibility, which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

Persons assured with this Society for the *whole term of Life*, will be entitled *to three-fourths of the profits*, after they shall have made five complete annual payments; in every subsequent year a similar division will take place, the profits being estimated from the average of the five preceding years: thus one year's average profits will be annually divided.

The Directors of the India Branch of the Society are empowered after a lapse of any number of years, to treat for the purchase of Policies or to advance if required on any Policy by way of loan two-thirds of its estimated value, and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of the Policies in diminution of the Annual Premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of Premiums becomes unnecessary.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented Premium will be charged proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to the circumstances of the case.

Every proposal for Assurance will be immediately attended to, and the Assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly in advance:* but Policy holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the Society to pay their Premiums *in one amount* in annual or quarterly payments, or during a given number of years; viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20 annual payments. Many persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity and adopt the latter course, and although their contributions will thus cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon, their share of profits will continue to be added to their Policies annually during the remainder of life.

Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued on the date of the approval of the risk by the Directors; no Assurance to be binding on the Society until the first Premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

The parent Institution being in London with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, and Claims are payable in either country at the entire option of the Policy holder. The establishment of Sub-Agencies at Madras and Bombay, under the management of the Calcutta Branch, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the Sister Presidencies. Assurers on arrival in England in approved health, may be permitted, during their abode there, to pay Premiums according to the reduced scale for Great Britain.

The accounts of this Society, after being investigated by Auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, will be laid before a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose in like manner the accounts of the Parent Society will be regularly transmitted to India for the same purpose,—the Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

All Policies becoming Claims on the Society will be discharged within 3 months after proof of the Assurer's death has been furnished to the Directors, either in London or Calcutta.

This Society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a Civil nature; but Members of the Military Service holding offices purely civil are admissable to Assurance or continuance of Assurance at Civil rates of Premium, such admission being in all cases determinable by the Directors on the circumstance of the case itself, and it is limited exclusively to the period of services purely civil.

The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By Order of the Directors,
(792) BAGSHAW AND CO., Agents and Secretaries.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE.—LETTERS being frequently sent to *Captain Grindly's* Agency in London, without the address (which are not in all cases procurable) their delivery is consequently delayed, possibly causing great inconvenience, it is therefore recommended for convenience, that all parties should *immediately on their arrival in England* communicate their addresses to the Army Agency, 16 Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place Charing Cross, where they will be registered.—Bombay, 10th February, 1837.

A. B. COLLETT, & Co's advertisements.—Books for Children for Sale.

Parleys tales of Europe, Asia, Africa and America @ 1 Rupee each.
" Geography, Sea, and Islands each 1 Re. 4 annas.
" Sun Moon and Stars, Juvenile Tales and anecdotes @ 1 Rupee each.
" Bible Stories and History of ancient and modern Greece, each, @ 1 Rupee, 8 annas.

	Rs	qr.
" animals with numerous plates.....	2	2
Nursery Fables.....	1	2
Theological Lectures for Children by Fletcher' 3 vols.....	10	"
Crossman's Introduction to the Christian Religion.....	1	"
Anecdotes of natural History with numerous Engravings.....	2	"
Goldsmith's natural History.....Ditto.....	3	"
Pinnock's History of England.....	5	"
Child's Book of the atmosphere.....	1	"
Spelling Books &c.		

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary,—Crabb's Synonymes, Tropical agriculturalist by G. R. Pirbe, Keith on the Globes, Keith's Trigonometry, Atlas of stars, Florica Indica, Copeland's Dictionary of Medicine, Keith's signs of the Times, Kieth's Evidences, Maundar's Treasury of Knowledge, Maunder's Library of Reference, Gilbert's History and Practice of the Court, Law Dictionaries Wethering's Botany, Smith's Botany, Solicitor' Guide, A Grammar of General Geography for the use of young persons with maps and engravings corrected and modernized by the Revd. R. J. Goldsmith, Cambridge Calendar for 1837, any works on Cambridge or its university, Motte's Newton's Principia, Irving's Elements of English Composition, Kelly's Univeral Cambist,—
No. 8, Appollo Street.

FOR SALE on commission, *Pollunjee Dhunjee* has the pleasure to announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has received per ship *Scourfield*, Captain Evans, from the Cape of Good hope, the following dried Fruits, consisting of pears, apples, and peaches, also some Cape garden seeds, consisting of cabbage, lettuce, parsnips, parsley, vegetable marrow, carrot, endive, spinage, turnip radish, long scarlet radish, cellery, knolkool, turnip, the above seeds at one Rupee per Tolla, imperial and dwarf marrowfat Peas, and Governor Beans, at two Rupees per bottle.—Bombay 2nd June, 1837.

HODGSON'S BEER.—On Sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co's., Godowns in Butts and Hhds.

Butts.....Rupees 120
Hhds..... " 60

now landing ex *Slains Castle.*
Bombay, 3d June, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO., a small quantity of Champaign, at Rs, 45 per dozen.
Bombay, 2d JIne, 1837.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, Ind and Smiths Beer, Rs. 60 ℔ Hhd. and a quantity of Burtons Gunpowder in 1lb. Cannisters, just received ℔ Scourfield from London, also a few cases old Tom in pints Rs. 10 per dozen.—Bombay, 3d June, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of English hay packed in bales of 1 Cwt. each, also a fine pole Cow and Bull Calf, received per Ship *Ann.*—Apply at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.—Bombay, 31st May, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At Messrs. *Macvicar Burn, and Co's.* godowns.
Champaign from Mumm Giesler and Co..... ..at Rs 45 per doz.
Johannisberg, vintage 1811 do. 35 ditto.
Steinberg..... 1822 do. 45 do.
Moselle..... do. do. 25 do.
Rampart Row, 3d June, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL a small quantity of the following choice old Wines, Madeira in Hhds, quart, Casks, and 3 dozen cases, Sherry Pale and Brown, in Hhds and Port and Claret in 3 dozen cases.—Rampart Row, 3d June, 1837.

CLARETS of 1828, from Monsr. *P. A. Bouscasse* láiné of Bordeaux: Rs
LABORIE' Cos. { few dozen Pints..... 9
and do. Quarts..... 15
Chateau Guyonnet do. do..... 10
Generally esteemed wines by quantities of not less than three dozen of each kind. Apply to *A. Willaume*, Military square, 27th May, 1837.

ON SALE.—Imported per "*Scourfield*," Ind and Smiths, Pale Ale, of October Brew, and recommended to be superior to any imported "*this season*" to this Market, Basses excepted, price 60 Rupees per Hogshead, Cash, apply to
THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.
Nesbit Lane, 3d June, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.— No XXVI. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to 30th April, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 3d June, 1837.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES, AND Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 450 ℔ butt, also a few pipes of Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at Rs 500 ℔ pipe.—Terms, Cash.—Bombay, 3d June, 1837.

TO be disposed of the property of *R. F. Hart*, at the Albion Hotel, on Saturday the 10th June, 1837 either by private sale or Public Auction at 10 A. M.—the property may be seen at any time.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Nowrojee Nasserwanjee Mody*, of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to and with *Cawasjee Dhunjeebhoy*, of Bombay Parsee, Merchant, to sell and dispose of to him all that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House and Hereditaments, situate lying and being in *Nanabhoy Bomanjee* street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and assessed under No. 54, any person or persons having any right, title, Interest, claim or demand by way of mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. JAMES PATCH, Solicitor for the said purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 2d day of June, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A serviceable shigram with horse and harness.—Apply to *Nasserwanjee Pestonjee*, No. 27 Apollo street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Lowhar Jadowjee Ramjee*, has purchased the following two pieces of ground and a House viz. one piece of ground now standing on the title of Luckmajee Silka, No. 1701, and the other on the title of Callia Nanjee, No. 1699, both of them situated in new Town; and a House, situated at Lowhar Chaul on the title of Ramjee Jewanjee, No. 1192; the aforesaid pieces of ground and a House are now about to be transfered on the title of Tezcoover, the wife of the said *Jadowjee Ramjee*, and the Deed of Sales of the two pieces of ground have been mislaid or lost. If any person or persons have any claim by way of inheritance or otherwise, they are hereby requested to make known the same to the Collecter of the Land Revenue within fourteen days from the date hereof or else, he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 2d June, 1837.

SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY SECOND CLASS, a few Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale apply to *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra*, at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter*, and Co.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, VIZ.
Whole Tickets at Rs 84 each
Half....do....do. " 42 "
Quarter do.....do. " 21 "

TERMS CASH.—Gentlemen are requested to include the amount of Postage in their remittances.

The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 8th June 1837.

N. B. All Tickets and Shares which have been ordered to be renewed by their Holders in the First Class,, will, unless the parties apply for their receipt and pay for the same on or before the 11th Instant, be considered as forfeited, and no advantage which would otherwise have accrued will be considered as belonging to the holders of the same numbers in the First Class.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1837. Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra's;* at the office of Messss. *Dirom Carter and Co.* at the following prices viz.

Whole Tickets at ..Rs 104
Half....ditto " ... " 52
Quarter. ditto " .... " 26
One eight. do. " .... " 13

Terms—Cash.—Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of postage in their remittance.

The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 1st Jnly, 1837.
Bombay, 3rd May 1837.

AT A REDUCED RENT,—To be Let from the 1st proximo. The well known Residence called "Storm Hall" for particulars, apply to *Framjee Nesservanjee*, Forbes street.

TO BE LET.—A commodious House, situate at Mazegon, lately occupied by *Doctor Sproule.*

Do. do. in Military square, apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's* sons, in meadow street.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 3d June, 1837.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga s rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

TO BE LET.—The well known airy residence called Chinch Pogley house next to *Sir J. W. Awdry's.*

A lower roomed house, below the Sudder Addalut at Mazagone.

For further particulars enquire at *D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office in fort.—Bombay 3d June, 1837.

TO LET.—Entrance immediately *Briscoe Lodge*, Colaba, just vacated by Colonel *Baddeley* of the Bengal Army.—For particulars apply at Cowpers Cottage, directly opposite.

TO BE LET,—An upper Roomed House without houses &c. situated at Mazagone, lately occupied by *Wm. Fenwick Esq.*, and will be vacated on the 1st June next, for particulars thereof apply to *Framjee Cowasjee*, at his office in Humum Street.—Bombay, 3d June, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1837.

No. 260.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 17th instant, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Cahill to be Medical Officer to the Baroda Residency, vice Stuart deceased.

No. 61.—The Right Honorable the Governer in Council is pleased to direct, that the practice of remunerating Auctioners who may be employed in selling public property, by a per centage on the amount realized by the sale, be discontinued, and that in future, such persons be paid according to the number of days they may be employed. The attention of the Officers of the Commissariat, Ordnance, and Engineer Departments, is called to this Order.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1837.

No. 262.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish the following copy of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 4th January 1837, (No. 1.)

Military Department.
No. 1. of 1837.
OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, AT BOMBAY.

Letter dated 29th February (1836, No. 14.)

Forward a Memorial from Lieutenant Colonel Vans Kennedy, respecting his removal from the situation of Judge Advocate General, and as not having been appointed to the Command of a Brigade, Refer to the letter from the Secretary to Government to Colonel Kennedy, of the 2th April and to the Minute of the Governor of the 10th July 1835, as exhibiting Government's view on the whole case.

Para. 1. We regret that it should have been found necessary to remove Colonel Kennedy from an appointment which he had filled for so many years with credit and ability, and that he should have placed himself in a position which precludes our complying with the prayer of his Memorial.

2. Adverting to your recommendation to us in his favor, founded on his meritorious early Service, his age, and his eminence as an Oriental Scholar, we trust you may be able to avail yourselves of his Services in some situation suited to his peculiar talents.

We are,
Yours &c.
(Signed) J. R. CARNAC, and
twelve others Members of the Court of Directors.

London, the 4th January 1837.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1837.

No. 263.—The following appointment is made:—

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant A. Tweedale to be Adjutant, vice Owen resigned the situation.—Date of Appointment, 7th May 1837.

No. 264.—Assistant Surgeon W. B Taylor of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave absence from the 1st June to 31st August next, to proceed to Kamptee on private affairs.

No. 265.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Captain J. Pope of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages to the Left Wing of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry and 17th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Ensign Scott on leave to the Presidency.

No. 266.—The following promotions are made:—

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. J. Littlewood to be Captain, and Ensign J. C. Wright to be Lieutenant, in succession to Poole Invalided.—Date of Rank, 8th May 1837.

No. 267.—Captain C. Waddington, Superindending Engineer, is permitted to proceed to the Deccan, with leave of absence for fourteen days.

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1837.

No. 268.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to call the particular attention of Officers who receive advances of public money, to the injunctions contained in the General Order dated the 30th of May 1833, Art. 160, Page 161 of the 3rd Supplement to the Military Code.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1837.

No. 269.—With reference to the General Orders dated the 4th of September 1823, and 31st January 1824, (vide page 211 of the Military Code, and page 68 of the 1st Supplement), the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the provisions therein contained, applicable to Native Commissioned Officers as well as to Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys.

No. 270.—The Regimental Order of the 16th ultimo, by the Officer Commanding His Majesty's 2nd Foot, appointing Lieutenant Jephson to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant Sealy to act as Commissariat Officer to the Detachment of that Regiment, proceeding on service under the command of Major Carruthers, is confirmed.

No. 271.—The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the seasons 1821 and 1822, are promoted to the Brevet Rank of Captains, from the dates specified opposite their names,

1st Lieutenant R. Warden, of the Regiment of Artillery..... 10th May 1837
Lieutenant J. B. M. Gillanders, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry..... 14th do. do.

No 272.—Lieutenant R. C. LeGeyt, is transferred at his own request, from the 2d to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, as Junior Lieutenant to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain P. Hunter, and the following promotion is made in the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, consequent upon Lieutenant LeGeyt's removal.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet W. Loch to be Lieutenant, vice LeGeyt removed with the date of rank from the 14th February 1837, vice Hunter deceased.

No. 273.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, the Cadet for the Cavalry is promoted to Cornet, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 394.—Mr. William Ashburner.—Date of Arrival at Bombay, 17th May 1837.

Infantry.

No, 372.—Mr William Pepelon Cotes.—Do. do. do.
No. 398.—Mr. Francis Edward Woodhouse.—Do, do. do.
No. 402.—Mr. Daniel Boyd.—Do. do, do.

Medical Establishment.

No. 80.—Mr. David Alexander Carnagie, M. D.—Do. do. do.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1837.

No. 47.—Assistant Surgeon J. Jephson is allowed a

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

xtension of leave of absence at Mahablishwur for one month, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt,*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased notify the following appointments by the Honorable the dges of the Supreme Court.

ohn Lloyd Phillips esquire, to act as master in equity.
d Edward Davies esquire, to act as clerk of the small uses from the 22nd instant during the absence of William nwick esquire, proceeding to the Cape on sick certificate, until further orders.

Spencer Compton esquire, examiner on the equity side of e court, from the 17th instant, on the resignation of George ousseau esqr.

Oswald William Ketterer esquire, clerk to the Honorable he Chief Justice, from the 17th instant.

Spencer Compton esquire, registrar on the eclesiastical ide of the court, on the resignation of Oswald William Ketterer esquire, and common assignee of the court for the relief of insolvent debtors, on the resignation of Daniel Bowlen Smith esquire.

Oswald William Ketterer esquire, sealer of the supreme court.

Daniel Bowden Smith esquire, prothonotary and registrar n the equity and admiralty side of the court.

Mr. James, Little, is appointed acting clerk, and Mr. P. M. Dalzell to act as stipendiary commissioner of the court f requests.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honorable James Farish esquire to be cting chief judge of the court of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

Bombay Castle, 29th May, 1837.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued sunnud, bearing date the 22nd instant, to Azum Unopram Kussundass, appointing him Moonsiff in the zilla of urat.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased o appoint lieutenant C. Wingate, an assistant magistrate in he Poona collectorate, under the provisions of Act XIV, f 1835

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased d, under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835, to confer on Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Dharwar, the full powers of a magistrate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1837.

Captain G. Boyd appointed to conduct the survey of the province of Katteewar, assumed charge of his duties on the 21st April.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 25th May, 1837.

Mr. P. Scott, first assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is to be placed in permanent charge of the Paubull and Sheemthuree Talooks.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1837.

Mr. G. Waddell, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed a further extension of leave for one month, from the 15th instant, to remain on the Mahableshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 30th May, 1837.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed an extension of leave, from the 11th to the 8th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Actg Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, that with the exception of letters otherwise addressed, all that have been received at this office, for transmission to England between the 20th and the 28th instant, both inclusive, were dispatched by the ship "Pestonjee Bomanjee" to London, on the 29th of May 1837.

F BOURCHIER, *Post Mr. General.*
Bombay, General Post Office, 31st *May* 1837.

LEGISLATIVE DRPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM.

THE 15TH MAY. 1837.

Resolution.—The Governor General of India in Council, having taken into consideration the recommendations, and Drafts of Acts, relative to the future regulations of the Post and Banghy Conveyances in India, which have been submitted to him by the Committee assembled in Calcutta for the investigation of this subject, has resolved to publish for general information the subjoined Draft of Rules as appearing to him, upon mature deliberation, to be the best suited to introduce a just principle of uniformity in this branch of the Administration in the several Presidencies, and to reconcile generally, a due attention to the convenience of the Public, with a regard for the Financial interests of the Government.

2. The effect of the proposed enactment, in its main provisions, will be to do away with the entire division which has hitherto existed between the Post Office Rules and Establishments of the different Presidencies;—to equalize the rates of Letter Postage, by raising, in some degree, those of Bengal, and reducing those of Madras, and, in a still greater degree, those of Bombay;—to diminish to some considerable extent, the Newspaper Postage of all the Presidencies, especially for extreme distances, at which the high existing rates of Postage are found to bear with excessive, and, in many cases, prohibitory pressure upon circulation; to allow letters to be sent bearing Postage, as well as postpaid, and to revise the scale of Ship Letter Postage, which has hitherto been levied in a manner inconvenient to the public, and in an undue proportion to the service performed by the Post Office.

3. It is not necessary to recapitulate in this Resolution the detailed Rules for amending, and aiding, the practice of the Department, and for the more effectual control of its Officers. It had been the intention of the Government, that the revenue at present derived from the Post Office, but little exceeding its expences, should not be diminished by any new arrangement of rates; but though it has been found necessary to submit to some loss of public income, more particularly in the just consideration of a proper scale of Ship Letter Postage, in all other cases it may be confidently hoped that an ample compensation will, at no distant period, be obtained, in an improved circulation of intelligence and correspondence: and, in this confidence, the Governor General in Council will only further record his wish to extend, as far as may be consistent with prudent administration, the advantages given to the community by this Departmet.

4. It has beendeemed necessary also, with a view to secure the full advantages to the Government and the public contemplated in this Act, to declare the exclusive power of conveying letters by post for hire to be vested in Government, but it is not the intention of the Governor-General in Council to act extensively on the power given him for the suppression of Private Dawks, and he will feel disposed to grant licenses generally to existing private Dawks where sufficient cause for the indulgence may be shown. The period of two months has been granted for all parties who may entertain objections to the proposed Draft to state such objections, and a further period of three months has been allowed for the Proprietors of any Private Dawks that may now exist to apply for licenses for the continuance of such Private Dawks.

The following Draft of a proposed Act is accordingly notified for general information and that the said Draft be brought up for reconsideration at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India which may be held after the 16th day of July next.

ACT No. ——— of 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the day of Regulation XI. of 1830 of the Bombay Code shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that after the expiration of three months from the passing of this Act, exclusive right of conveying letters by post for hire from place to place within the Territories of the East India Company, shall be in the Governor General of India in Council.

III. Provided always, that it shall be competent to the said Governor General of India in Council, and to any authority empowered by the said Governor General in Council, to grant to any person or persons a licence permitting such person or persons to convey letters by post for hire from place to place within the said Territories, and that it shall be lawful for any person or persons having such a license to convey letters in conformity with the terms of such license.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Gonernor General in Council, and for any authority which may have granted any such license as is described in the preceding Section, to revoke such license at pleasure.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever otherwise than under the authority of the said Governor General in Council, or in conformity with the terms of such a license as is aforesaid, knowingly conveys any letter by post for hire from place to place within the said Territories, or receives any letter or packet of letters, in order to such conveyance, or delivers any letter according to is direction knowing the same to have been so conveyed, or is accessary to such conveyance, receipt or delivery, shall be punished with fine not exceeding 50 Rs. for every letter so conveyed, received or delivered.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that inland postage duties shall be levied on the conveyance of letters and packets by the Government Post, at the rates set forth in the Schedule marked A which is annexed to this Act, and that the full postage shall be paid either on receipt or on delivery at the option of the sender, and that, if the thing conveyed be transferred from a Post Office in one Presidency to a Post Office in another Presidency, no additional charge shall be made on account of such transfer

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that when there is a banghy established on a line of road, no person shall be entitled to demand that any letter or packet exceeding 12 tolas in weight shall be conveyed by the letter post on that line of road.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that when there is no banghy established on a line of road letters and Packets exceeding 12 tolas in weight and not exceeding 40 tolas weight, shall be conveyed on that line of road by the letter post, and every such letter or packet shall be charged with the postage of a letter or packet of the same description of twelve tolas weight sent by letter post.

IX. And it his hereby enected, that no packet of the description mentioned in Table 2 of Schedule A. shall contain any writing whatever other then writing which is necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain, by attestation on the cover of such packet, and that whoever shall send any such packet by the Government Post, knowing that it contains any writing not necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain by attestation on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of Fifty Rupees.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that no packet of the description mentioned in Table 3 of Schedule A. shall contain any writing whatever, except the direction on the cover, and that whoever shall send any such packet by the Government post, knowing that it contains any writing other than the direction on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of Fifty Rupees.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that proof sheets marked as such may be sent by letter post at the rates set forth in Table 3 of Schedule A. provided they be brought to the Dispatching Office open, and be sealed in presence of the person in charge of such Office

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall frame a scale of distances as nearly as practicable according to the distance by the nearest road between Post Office Stations, and that the rates of inland postage shall be calculated according to this scale.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that Steam Postage, according to such rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor General in Council, shall be levied on all letters and packets sent or received by any Government Steamer, and that such Steam Postage shall be in excess of any inland postage to which such letters or packets may be liable.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that Ship Postage, according to the rates fixed in Schedule B, annexed to this Act, shall be levied on all letters or packets sent or received by Sea through any Government Post Office, and not liable to Steam Postage.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that when any Vessel arrives by sea at any place within the said Territories, at which there is a Government Post Office, the Commander of such Vessel shall, as speedily as possible, cause every letter and packet on board of such Vessel which is directed to that place, and which was not specially entrusted for separate delivery, to be delivered either at the Post Office or to same Officer of the Post Office authorized to receive the same; and that if there be on board any letter or packet directed to any other place, and not specially entrusted for separate delivery, the said Commander shall, as speedily as possible, report the same to the Post Master General or Post Master of the place at which he has arrived, and shall act according to such directions as he may receive from such Post Master General or Post Master; and that the receipt of such Post Master General or Post Master shall discharge such Commander from all responsibility in respect of such letter or packet.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that every Commander of a Vessel who shall wilfully disobey any of the directions contained in the preceding Section, shall be punished with fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that for every letter or packet delivered by a Commander of a Ship, in conformity with the directions of Section XV of this Act, the Officer in charge of the Post Office shall pay to the said Commander the sum of One Anna.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet is transhipped for transmission to any other place within the said Territories, the Commander of the Vessel, which originally brought such letter or packet, shall be entitled to receive One Anna for every such letter or packet, and that the Commander of the Vessel into which the letter or packet is transhipped, shall be entitled to receive Half an Anna from the person in charge of the Post Office at the place of delivery provided that the said last mentioned Commander delivers the same in conformity with the directions contained in Section XV. of this Act.

XIX. Provided always, that no payment shall be made to the Commander of any Vessel on account of the delivery of any letter or packet unless the claim of such Commander shall be preferred before the Vessel leaves the place at which the letter or packet was delivered, or before the expiration of three months from the date of the arrival of the packet at the place of ultimate delivery

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that the Commander o every Vessel leaving any place in the said Territories by Sea, shall receive on board of such his Vessel every letter and packet which he shall be required to receive by any Officer of the Post Office and shall sign a receipt for such letters and packets; and that every Commander of a Vessel who shall wilfully disobey any direction of this Clause shall be punished with fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet, the postage of which has not, been paid, shall be delivered by any person employed by the Post Office, the person to whom it is delivered shall not be bound to pay the postage if he returns the letter or packet unopened, but, if he opens the same, he shall be bound to pay the postage due thereon; provided always, that if the letter or packet shall appear to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is directed, the Post Master General or Post Master of the Office, from which the delivery took place, shall remit the said postage.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that every letter or packet which is rejected unopened by the person to whom it is directed, shall be returned by post to the sender, and that the said sender shall be bound to pay the return postage thereon, unless direct postage has already been paid thereon.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet, the sender of which is unknown, shall be rejected unopened by the person to whom it is directed, such letter or packet shall be opened by the Officer in charge of the Post Office from which such letter or packet was delivered to that person.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall refuse to pay any postage which he is legally bound to pay for any letter or packet, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Post Office, from which such letter or packet was delivered to withhold from the person so refusing till such postage be paid, any letter directed to that person upon which postage has not been paid by the sender.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that all letters and packets which have remained three months unclaimed at any Post Office shall be transmitted to the General Post Office of the Presidency.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that at intervals not exceeding three months, lists of all unclaimed letters and packets which are in the General Post Office of any Presidency, shall be published in the Official Gazette of that Presidency.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that every letter and packet which may have remained eighteen months unclaimed in the General Post Office of any Presidency, shall be opened by the Post Master General of that Presidency, and that all valuable property which such letter or packet may contain shall be paid into the Government Treasury for the benefit of any party who may have a right the eto, and that when twelve months shall have elapsed after the opening of such unclaimed letter or packet, it shall be lawful for the said Post Master General, if such letter or packet still continues to be unclaimed to destroy the same.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the privilege of sending and receiving al letters and packets by letter post, free of postage, and of sending and receiving letters and packets by banghy on the public service free of postage, shall be allowed to the persons hereinafter mentioned, viz.

His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
President and Secretaries of the Board of Control.
The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Directors of the East India Company.
Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretary at the India House.
The Governor General.
The Governors of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The Governor of Ceylon.
The Lieutenaut Governor of the North Western Provinces.
The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
The Members of the Supreme Council.
The Members of Council of Madras and Bombay.
The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The Recorder of Prince of Wale's Island, Singapoor and Malacca.
The Commander in Chief of His Majesty's naval forces.
The Commander in Chief of the Army in India.
The Commanders in Chief of the Army at Madras and Bombay.

And that the letters and packets sent by any of the persons aforesaid shall be franked in such manner as may be directed by the Governor General of India in Council

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the said Governor General of India in Council, by an order in Council, to grant to any person or body of persons the privilege of sending or receiving letters or packets either by letter post or banghy free of postage on such conditions and under such rules as the said Governor General in Council may direct.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that if any Post Master General or Post Master shall suspect that any letter or packet lying for delivery at his Post Office contains any contraband article or any article on which duty is owing to Government, or that any letter or packet lying for delivery at that Post Office contains any writing in contravention of the provisions of Sections IX and X. of this Act, it shall be lawful for such officer to summon the person to whom the letter or packet is directed, to attend at that Post Office by himself or Agent within forty eight hours after the arrived of the letter or packet at that Post Office, and to open the letter or packet in the presence of the person to whom the letter or packet is directed, or of that person's Agent; and if that person shall not so attend by himself os Agent, then to open the letter or packet in the absence of that person.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any thing entrusted to the Post Office for conveyaunce, and that no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department, shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person caused such loss or damage maliciously or fraudulently.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that all fines incurred under any of the preceding provisions of this Act, may be levied on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or before any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, provided always that, no person not a Post Master General or Post Master, shall be competent to institute any prosecution for any violation of any of the preceding provisions of this Act.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in the employ of the Government in the Post Office Department, or being in the employ of any person or persons who may contract with the Government to convey letters or packets by Post for hire, shall fraudulently appropriate any letter or packet which may have been entrusted to him, or any thing contained in any such letter or packet, or shall open any such letter or packet or any Banghy box, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating any thing therein contained shall be punished with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in the last Section, and being entrusted to receive money for postage duty, shall fraudulently appropriate the same shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in Section XXXIII. shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter or packet, or shall fraudulently alter or cause to disappear any mark which is on any letter or packet, shall be punished on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that who ever being in such employ as is described in Section XXXIII. and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare that document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is decribed in Section XXXIII. puts any letter or packet into the Wallets of the Post Office intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage duty on such letter or packet, shall be punished on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN.—*Secy. to Govt. of India.*

SCHEDULE A OF POSTAGE DUTIES ON LETTERS, PARCELS, NEWSPAPERS, &c. AND OF BANGHY POSTAGE.

1.
Letter.

MILES.	SINGLE.	DOUBLE.	
	Not exceeding One Tola.	Exceeding One Tola and not exceeding Two Tolas.	
	Annas.	*Rupees.*	*Annas.*
20	1	0	2
50	2	0	4
100	3	0	6
150	4	0	8
200	5	0	10
250	6	0	12
300	7	0	14
400	8	1	0
500	9	1	2
600	10	1	4
700	11	1	6
800	12	1	8
900	13	1	10
1000	14	1	12
1200	15	1	14
1400	1 Rupee	2	0

And upwards—Single Postage being added for each additional Tola.

2.
Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender.

MILES.	SINGLE.	DOUBLE.	
	Not exceeding 3½ Tolas.	Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	
	Annas.	*Rupees.*	*Annas.*
20	1	0	2
50	2	0	4
100	3	0	6
150	4	0	8
200	5	0	10
250	6	0	12
300	7	0	14
400	8	1	0
500	9	1	2
600	10	1	4
700	11	1	6
800	12	1	8
900	13	1	10
1000	14	1	12
1200	15	1	14
1400	1 Rupee	2	0

And upwards—Single Postage being added for every 3 additional Tolas.

3.
Newspapers, Pamphlets and others printed or engrave Papers, packed, and proof sheets in short covers, open at each end.

DISTANCE.	Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., printed in India. Weight.			Imported Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., Weight.	
	Not exceeding 3½ Tolas.	Exceeding 3½ Tolas & not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas & not exceeding 12 Tolas.
	Annas	Annas	Annas	Annas	Annas
Not exceeding 20 miles,	1	2	3	1	2
" " 400 miles,	2	4	6	2	4
Above 400 miles,	3	6	9	3	6
	Single Postage being added for every additional 3 Tolas.			Single Postage being added for every additional 6 Tolas.	

4.
Parcels sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 Inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2160 Cubic Inches in size.

Distance.	WEIGHT NOT EXCEEDING TOLA.																							
	50		100		150		200		250		300		350		400		450		500		550		600	
Not exceeding Miles.	Rs	As.	Rs	As.	Rs	As.	Rs	As.	Rs	As.	Rs	As.	Rs	As.	Rs	As.	Rs	As.	Rs	As.	Rs	As.	Rs	As.
50	0	6	0	12	1	2	1	8	1	14	2	4	2	10	3	0	3	6	4	2	4	8	4	8
100	0	9	1	2	1	11	2	4	2	13	3	6	3	15	4	8	5	1	5	10	5	15	6	0
150	0	12	1	4	2	4	2	13	3	6	4	8	4	15	6	0	6	11	7	8	8	4	8	8
200	1	2	1	8	2	13	3	6	4	8	5	10	6	4	7	8	8	6	9	6	10	8	10	8
250	1	4	1	14	3	6	4	8	5	10	6	12	7	8	8	8	9	12	11	4	12	12	13	0
300	1	8	2	4	3	15	5	10	6	12	7	14	8	12	10	0	11	4	12	14	14	0	15	4
400	2	0	2	12	5	0	6	8	8	0	9	4	10	8	12	0	13	8	15	0	16	4	17	8
500	2	8	3	8	6	4	8	0	9	12	11	0	12	12	14	8	16	4	18	0	20	0	21	12
600	3	0	4	0	7	8	9	4	11	8	13	0	14	12	17	0	19	0	21	0	23	0	25	0
700	3	8	4	12	8	12	10	8	12	12	14	12	16	12	19	4	21	8	23	12	25	12	27	4
800	4	0	5	8	9	12	11	12	13	12	15	12	17	12	21	8	23	12	26	4	28	8	30	8
900	4	8	6	4	10	12	12	12	14	12	16	12	18	12	22	12	25	12	28	8	31	4	33	4
1000	5	0	7	0	11	12	13	12	15	12	17	12	19	12	24	0	27	0	30	0	33	0	36	0
1200	5	8	7	12	12	12	14	12	16	12	18	12	20	12	25	4	28	4	31	4	34	4	37	4
1400	6	0	8	8	13	12	15	12	17	12	19	12	21	12	26	8	29	8	32	8	35	8	38	8
1600 and upwards.	6	8	9	4	14	12	16	12	18	12	20	12	22	12	28	0	31	0	34	0	37	0	40	0

5.
Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy, not exceeding 40 Tolas in Weight and packed in short covers, open at each end.

Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding 20 Tolas.	Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas.	
	Annas.	*Rupees.*	*Annas.*
100	2	0	4
200	3	0	6
300	4	0	8
400	5	0	10
500	6	0	12
600	7	0	14
700	8	1	0
800	9	1	2
900	10	1	4
1,000	11	1	6
1,100	12	1	8
1,200	13	1	10
1,300	14	1	12
1,400	15	1	14
Upwards.	1 Rupee	2	0

B.
Ship Postage to be levied in addition to Land Postage on letters received or sent by Sea.

LETTERS.		Newspapers, Pamphlets and other printed Papers packed in short covers, open at each end.	Parcels not exceeding 300 Tolas Weight.
Outward.	Inward.		
Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas Weight.	Not exceeding 100 Tolas Weight.
Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
2	3	1	2
An Anna being added for every additional Tolas.		An Anna being added for every additional 6 Tolas Weight.	Two Annas being added for every additional 100 Tolas up to 300 Tolas, beyond which no Parcel will be received.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted from Bombay up to this date	1,085
Chests	1,085

MALWA.

Passes granted from Indore up to the 1st instant	18,605
Ditto on the 11th instant	64
Chests	18,669

IMPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836 to the 23rd instant	19,142
Ditto from the 24th to the 30th instant	373
Total	19,515

EXPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836 to the 23rd instant Chests	15,410
Ditto from the 24th to the 30th instant	719
Total	16,129

J. TAYLOR,
Bombay, May 31st 1837. *Opium Agent.*

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, held at the Rooms of the Native Education Society, on Friday the 26th May 1837.

THE HON'BLE JAMES FARISH ESQ.,
President in the Chair.

Read.—A. Letter from Col. Frazer resident in Travancore, dated 19th December 1836, of his having sent under charge of Mr. Woodcock, Civil service, for the society, the undermentioned plants and seeds.

Arrow root plant, a basket of seeds.
Croton Tiglium....3 lb. seeds.
Black Pepper....12 plants and 3 lb. seeds.
Beetel Vine..... 12..plants.
Cardamums.....6 lb. seeds.
Sandalwood Tree..1 small bag of seeds.
Teak 3 lb. seeds.

Colonel Fraser observes that the Sandalwood in Travancore, is far from common, and of an iuferior description; that of Mysore, and Croog, is excellent; Pepper is not propagated from seeds, but from cuttings, which are planted in the first 13 days of heavy rain in July. With regard to Cardamums Col. Frazer forwards a letter to his address from Mr. Munro, Conservator of Cardamum grounds in Travancore, of which the following is an extract. "The Cardamum is a plant that delights in shade, and "is only to be found in the deepest, and most gloomy "part of the forest; it will not thrive where there is much "underwood, but succeds best under the shade of the tallest forest trees. It requires a very rich soil, and plenty "of vegetable manure, it is a mere shrub, and the fruit "grows at the root, just on the surface of the ground, in "clusters something like grapes. It begins to bear after "5 years, and continues to do so for 15 years. The wild "Cardamum will produce fruit for 40 years, but is inferi"or in quality to the other. * * * * * I very "much doubt whether it will succeed any where, but in "the forest; and even there, it will only grow in particu"lar places; it is far more luxurient in the eastern, than "on the western sides of the mountains."

Mr. W. was 25 days in getting up the coast, and the Pepper vines were dead on arrival. A portion of the seeds have been sown in the Society's Garden; the Cardamum has been sent to Dhoolia, Mahableswer, Nuggur and Egypt.

Read.—A Letter from Dr. Gordon, Assistant Political Agent Amballa in the Seikh country, transmitting two packets of seeds from Cashmire and the Botanic Garden, Saharunpore; and expressing his readiness to procure and forward any other seeds or plants we may require, from his neighbourhood.

Read.—A. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government dated 11th January, transmitting copy of a letter to Dr. Gibson, vaccinator in the Deccan, authorizing him to provide such quantity as samples (to the amount of Rupees 300) of the more promising of the substances mentioned in his paper (read at our last meeting,) as may be sufficient for satisfactory experiment; and intimating that Government will look with interest to receive communications from time to time, of the result of the examinations of such samples in England. Dr. Gibson has subsequently expressed his readiness to comply with the wishes of the Society, communicated to him through Government.

Read.—A Letter from P. Scott Esq., civil service, dated Bombay 14th January, forwarding a collection of seeds brought by him from New South Wales; he regrets to say, that some cuttings of the Norfolk Island pine had died on board ship. A portion of the seeds have been sown in the Society's Garden, where a few of them have come up; and the others distributed amongst the members of the Society. A quantity of our common grains, and vegetable seeds, have been sent to Mr. Scott's brothers, who are settled near Sydney, and who Mr. S. states, will always be most happy to exchange seeds and plants of Australia, for those of India.

Read.—A Letter from Sir Roger De Faria, dated 18th January, forwarding basket of stone fruit called Matomba, said to be produced only at the village of Sancale, near Goa. The fruit is very delicate, and cannot be preserved for more than four days, and consequently was spoilt when it reached Bombay. Sir R. engages to procure some plants, after the rains.—This tree is supposed to be the "Parinarium excelsum" of Decandole, or the "Petrocarya Matomba" of Wallich, a native of Sierra Leone, and there called the rough skinned, or grey Plum.

Read,—A Letter from Lieutenant Wallace, dated Edur in the Maheeounta, requesting to be furnished with a supply of the Mauritius sugar cane, and the seeds of Persian Tabaco, and Egyptian Cotton. At the proper season our native President may be able to send some cuttings of the cane, the seeds will be sent, whenever a supply is received.

Read.—Letter from C. W. Allen Esq. Mahim, dated 28th January, transmitting an extract from Felix Beaujon's view of the commerce of Greece (1808) upon the cultivation and preparation for the market of cotton in Macedonia; the simple method described of cleaning the cotton after the seeds have been taken out, might perhaps be intruduced with advantage into our cotton districts. "The down is put into a sieve made of reeds, and consi"structed like a cage, round and oblong; it is beaten, "shaken, and replaced in the sieve, and the hoterogeni"ous particles escape through the bars."

Read.—Letter from John Bell Esq, Secretary to the Agricultural, and Horticultural Society, Calcutta, offering the thanks of their society to our native President Framjee Cowasjee Esq. for his kindness in sending them further supplies of Mauritius cane cuttings, and advising having sent per Sultana for trial, on this side of India.

1 Cask New Orleans Cotton seed.
2—do—Upland Georgia—do
1 Bag Sea—Island

The seed came safely to hand, and portions of it have been forwarded to Travancore, Cochin, Nassick, Ahmednuggur, and the remainder destributed by the Reveuue Commissioner through the principal cotton districts; of a small quantity of the Sea Island, and New Orleans, sown on Salsette, the former all came up, but none of the latter.

Read—Note from the President, upon the Egyptian Cauliflower, which has succeeded admirably in the gardens of Bombay and Salsette; forming large heads, not quite so firm perhaps as English Cauliflower, yet in flavor and delicacy such as to merit every attention from gardiners in future seasons. A specimen of this delicious vegetable grown at Bandora, measured 8 inches in diameter across the top, and six in depth; another grown at Mazagon weighed 3lb 10 oz and in flavor, and appearance were quite equal to any English Cauliflower.

Read.—Letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Soeiety dated 3rd February, transmitting copy of a letter from Sir A. Johnston Chairman of the committee of correspondence, Royal Asitic Society London, to the President and members of the Bombay Branch, soliciting their support to promote the highly important objects therein adverted to; also copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on the 18th March 1836; also the minutes of a committee to report to the council of the parent Society, on the practicability and expediecy of carrying into effect the recommendation of the committee of correspondence for the formation of a committee of trade and Agriculture, and also transmitting the following Resolution passed at the last monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society relative to the above documents—"That "this Society has heard with the greatest satisfaction of "the appointment of a Committee of the Royal Asiatic "Society, for collecting specimens, and recording informa"tion respecting the products of India, available for the pur"posees of commerce and art, and resolve, that the docu"ments forwarded on the subject be circulated in the pre"sidency; and that intimation be given to thepublic, of "the readiness of this Society to receive and transmit to "London, any communications or specimens connected "with the subjects to which they advert, with which it "may be favored."

This letter, and its enclosures have been handed to the sub Committee of Exports, who will put themselves in communication with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, upon the subjects therein referred to.

Read.— Letter from Government transmitting a sample of Dharwar Raw Silk, together with interesting papers drawn up by Thomas Baber Esq. on the cultivation of the Mulberry, manufacture of Indigo, and rearing of the Silk worms, as practised in Dharwar. The sample has been pronounced "indifferent, about the quality of Canton "No. 4, value from 7, to 7¼ Rs. per Pucka Seer."

Read.—Letter from Thomas Williamson Esq. Revenue Commissioner dated, Ahmedabad 6th February, transmitting extract of a Report on the Kunner purgunnah by Mr. Larken assistant to the Collector of Kandeish, describing it (Kunner) as "a locality highly favoured by "nature for the production of European plants; and blessed with a climate and temperature, peculiarly adapted "to the European constitution."—The same Extract was also subsequently received from Mr. Secretary Townsend; Government being of opinion, that it contained information which might not be unacceptable to Europeans, disposed to take land in the interior. As suggested by a member of our committee. Mr. Larken has readily undertaken to keep (provided he were furnished with instruments) a register of the Thermometer and Pluviometer, during the part of the year he may remain at Kunner.—It is understood that this gentleman, has lately quitted Kunner, in bad health.

Read.—Letter from John Vaupell Esq. dated 8th February. resigning the office of Secretary to our Society, from the 1st proximo. The thanks of the Society are justly due to Mr. Vaupel for the attention he has at all times shewn to the interests of our Institution; the pratical knowledge communicated from time to time; and for the zeal with which he was discharged the duties of Secretary, for the long period of seven years

Read.—Letter from Dr. Gordon, Amballa, 9th February, transmitting 3 packets of seeds, and some cuttings of plane, and sweet willow, and requesting to have an extract copied out from Count Dandolo's work, on rearing silk worms, and some Mulberry seed. In a letter to Dr. Lush he mentions having constructed a "rearing house" 60 feet long, 20 broad and 13 high, with a large door at each end, and 10 windows, 10 ventilators on a level with the floor, 10 at the top of the wall, and 4 in the roof, with a fire place at each corner; he has also built a house for rearing the worms until the third moulting, 20 feet by 18; it contains 2 fire places and a stove; a third house 12 feet square for hatching the eggs, with a stove, 2 windows, and a glass door. From November to March, it is too cold to hatch worms at Amballa. The Extract from Count Dandolo's work, and the Mulberry seed have been sent, as requested. The cuttings sent by Dr. G. were entirely dried up on arrival.

Read.—A note from B. Noton Esq. suggesting that the quality of the white grape might be greatly improved by thinning the bunches with scissors, when grown, as practised in England. The bunches would then weigh as much, if not more, than at present; and each grape having more room to expand, would ripen better, and attain a superior size and flavor.

Read.—Note from Dr Lush, 6th march, with the following specimens, which have been sent by Mr. Grant from Nassick.

Nassick Flax, the plants in seed;
Root of the Pullus (Butea frondosa) a cordage substance.
Fabre of the Agave Do.

Dr. Lush concludes by saying that "Mr. G's sample "of cotton, grown at Nassick, from Broach, or Kattiwar "seed is the most successful thing I have seen, and is a "very good illustration of my principle of 'attend to "your native cottons, and improve them for annuals, for "perenniels look abroad."

Read.—Letter from D. Davidson Esq. Assistant to the Collector at Tanna, dated Bassein 13th March, with a detailed account of expenses and returns in the cultivation of sugar cane, and manufacture of sugar, as practised in that district. This year there is in Bassein 800 Begas of cane, which, manufactured into sugar, would sell for more than two and a half lacs of rupees; the cultivation might be extended ten fold, at least, in a very short time. Mr. Davidson accounts for the failure of the Mauritius cane, on its first introduction to Bassein, from the cuttings having been brought from a great distance, and thus a considerable time elapsed from their being cut, until they were planted, during which they became withered and dry, and life was all but extinct; on this account also, much was planted *out of season*; a bad crop was the result, and most of the cultivators were discouraged by a first attempt. "Two or three stout hearted fellows how"ever persevered, and next year planted their canes *fresh*, "and in the *proper season*, and one of them in particular, "has been rewarded with a batch of the very finest cane, "over topping the common country cane by which it is "surrounded." Aware of its superiority, the cultivators are now by no means fond of selling it, but rather wish to keep it for planting next season.—A Mercantile House here, having taken from Government the Sugar Works serected some years ago at Bassien, the cultivators will now always find a steady demand, and ready market for their cane.

Read.—Letter from Colonel Frazer, dated Travancore 27th February, forwarding a specimen of raw silk, and requesting to be informed what was thought of it in Bombay, and asking for any suggestions that may tend to improve the manufacture? This specimen is the produce of 4 Trees of the standard red Mulberry, of 5 years growth, reared without manure, or any care whatever, by Mr. DeLorme, under whose superintendence the Travancore Circar have it in contemplation, to undertake the manufacture of silk on a large scale; when Mr. DeL. hopes to produce, in proportion to the extent of cultivation, silk, of the same quality, as this muster, which has, by skilful judges here, been reported "Finer than the average of "Tysam, nearly equal to Tsatlees, nearly as good as "Canton No 1.—Fibre particularly fine, and free from "nibbs.—Color and appearance good, worth at present "from Rs 13 to 14 Rs, per Bombay Pucka seer."

Read.—Letter from the same gentleman, dated 16th March, advising the despatch of the following vizt.

Croton Tiglium plants.
Bamboo, quantity of seeds.
Betel ——— Do———
Varnish tree Vateria Indica. 12 Plants.
Gutta Gambogia 12 do & seeds
Sago Palm——— 12 Do—Do
Coccos Maldivia —— 12 Nuts.

These were received per Drongan, which had a long passage up the Coast, all the plants were sickly, and many seemed quite dead on arrival; they were planted in the garden, and some of them are reviving—The Palm is the Caryota Urens (Mhár of the natives) which grows common on the Ghats, as was noticed in the Report of the meeting of this society, in January 1836. It was brought to the notice of the society, by Mr. Chalmers of the Mysore country, who states that the meal prepared from it, is fully equal to the Sago of commerce.—The Maldiva coccos are small, but remarkable for the fineness of the coir; they have been destributed to the native members, who have cocoanut gardens, and some of them planted in the Society's garden, where a portion of the other seeds have been sown, and the rest distributed over the country, to Egypt, and to England.—Also from Col. Frazer a memo. upon the cultivation of Pepper in Malabar.—The thanks of the society are eminently due to Col. Frazer, for his ready attention upon all occasions to the wishes of the Society. Some Cotton, Mulberry, Clover and other seeds, have been sent to him.

Read —Letter from the Revd H. Jeffreys Secretary to the Temperance society, in answer to one from Dr. Lush respecting sugar, manufactured from the toddy of the Date tree, at Surat. An account of the mode in which it is manufactured in Bengal is to be found in Roxburgh's Fl. Indica VOL. III. P. 788, where it is stated that about 16,000 maunds are annually made in Bengal alone The value in point of quality, is about one fourth less than in that obtained from sugar cane. The produce of one tree is variously stated, at from 7 to 25 lb. of brown suga. per ann. Tody it is stated, contains much more saccharine matter, than the sap either of the Sugar Maple, or of Beet root.

Read.—Letter from Dr. Gibson, Dhoolia, 14th March forwarding seeds of jungle trees, and promising more at a future opportunity; these seeds have been made over to the garden Committee.

Read.—Note from Dr. Arbuckle, Kandalla with seeds of sundry beautiful jungle trees, regretting that his leaving Kandalla will prevent him sending several others, not yet ripe.

Read.—Letter from Dr. Deacon, 28th March, presenting to the Society, two double cocoanuts "cocos de mer," brought by him from the Seychelle Islands. The tree producing this singular nut Dr. D. was told, formerly grew only upon one of the Islands of the Seychelle groupe; some 14 years ago, it was planted upon two of the other Islands, where it now also grows, and produces fruit. The stem, though it does not attain the altitude of the common, cocoanut, is of equal circumference, and the leaves, from which hats, and beautifully ornamented bonnets are made, are a great deal larger. These nuts have been planted in the quarter of the garden set apart for the members of the palm tribe.—A Palm, different from those which surround it, and answering the above description, grows in a compound on the western side, and close to the road, passing Cowasjee Patell's Tank.

Read. Letter from Mr. Secretary Townsend intimating that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, had been pleased to great the spot of ground to the South-East, and West, of the garden as applied for by recommendation of the subcommittee in June last. The best thanks of the Society are due to Government, for the readiness with which it has upon all occasions met the wishes, and assisted in forwarding the views, of the Society.

Read. Letter from Mr. Traill, dated Cairo 25th February, acknowledging receipt of a box of seeds which had arrived in excellent order, and having come to hand at the proper season, Mr. T. looks forward to a favorable result. Mr. T. sends by the same opportunity (the Hugh Lindsay) in charge of Mr McCullock 25 small bags of various seeds, of vegetables, grains, fruit.—trees &c. which have been distributed to members, to outstations, and a few remain on hand.

Mr. T. is sorry not to be able to send the trees producing the Frankincense, Myrrh, and the Papyrus, as requested by our Secretary.—he says "I am sorry you do not "describe, what you understand by the word Frankin"cense, as I do not know to what species to refer it;—it "is variously stated to be produced by the Juniperas "Lycia, the Boswellia Serrata, and the Amyris Gileadensis, so that it is probably not confined to one species, or "even genus of plants."

"No authentic specimen of the plant which affords the "Myrrh, has yet been obtained; Bruce conjectures it to "be a species of Acacia,"

"The Papyrus, strange as it may seem, is now one of "the scarcest of Egyptian plants, and is only to be found "(like it's ancient associate the Ibis, now equally rare) "in the neighbourhood of Diametta."

Read. Letter from Captain Jacob, Poorbunder, requesting to have some grafted mango plants, and cuttings of Mauritius Sugar cane, for the Rana of Poorbunder. No cane cuttings being procurable in this neighbourhood, as well as its not being the proper season, Captain Jacob has been recommended to apply to the Revenue commissioner, or to the collector of Surat, who may probably be able to direct him where they can be obtained, much more conveniently.—12 Grafted mangoes of different sorts, have been procured, and sent as directed, which have safely arrived, and been planted in the Rana's Garden.

Read. A. Letter from a Gentleman near Poona, with a Specimen of Aloes, made from a few plants of the Socotrine Aloe, in his garden, by the following simple process "The leaves are cut off, close to the stem, and exposed "in a metal vessel to the sun for half an hour; in this "time the whole of the resin, or aloes, exudes, which on "becoming hardened, is carefully removed, and put away "for use."—This has been pronounced a very fair specimen, darker in color that then real Socotrine more like the produce of Barbadoes, or the Cape. As this plant is easily propagated, grows without care, upon any sort of soil, no matter how barren or rocky, the preparation of the drug may be an object deserving the attention of cultivators in the Deccan.

Read. Note from Major Stirling forwarding seeds;—some the produce of the Island of Astova, and others found on its shores, and promising a botanical description of all the flowers growing on the Island.

Read.—Letter from Dr. Gordon Amballa, to Dr. Lush 13th April, with a specimen of raw silk (of 5 coccoons) requesting to know what was thought of it in Bombay. Dr. G. had been unfortunate in his reelers, having been obliged to discharge a Bengalee, and a Cashmirian, both of whom pretended a knowledge of the art.—The specimen sent was reeled by the Doctor himself, from the directions in Lardners Cyclopedia. In the opinion of the Brokers to whom it was submitted. "the thread is too fine, uneven, "endy, and not of an uniform color."—The zeal and perseverance of this gentleman, in introducing the cultivation of silk into the north of India, deserves the highest praise, and our society will always be happy to render him every assistance—A copy of he Bombay Gazette of the 25th January last, containing a letter on Mr. Muttis system of silk cultivation, and a small work, "Graham on India, "have been sent to him, both of which contain valuable information upon this subject.

Read.—Letter from Dr. Gibson dated Hurrechunder Ghur 15th April, with some seeds for the garden, and the following for commercial experiment.

No 1. Gum extracted from the Boswellia Serrata.

No 2. Bottle of gum, of the consistence of thick honey, of a strong turpentine, or juniper smell, supposed to be from the same tree.—

No. 3 Gum from the Butea Frondosa.—

4. Extract from the Bark of Buchamia Latifolia.—

5.—Do—from the Bark of Pterocarpus Marsupium.—

No. 1. is pronounced to be Olibanum, of very inferior description.—No 2 is used by native practitioners for plasters, and is called "Gundaw Buzea" No 3 is called "cheeniyo," probably kino, which it very much resembles, in taste, and appearance, it is worth 2Rs per St. maund Nos. 4. and 5. are not known here.

Read-Letter from Mr. Secretary Willoughby forwarding specimen of Indigo, the manufacture of an enterprising mussulman family at old Hoobly, in the southern Mahratta country, where the dye is in great request, both by weavers and dyers, it has been reported" a very fair specimen, almost as good as Carraccas, or guatelama "and is what a dyer would call, light Indigo."—

Read—Note from Capt. Pringle with a small basket of peaches, for the inspection of the Committee, the produce of a tree in his garden, at Baboola Tank. The fruit was particularly fine, and shews that with a little care, and attention what may be done on Bombay. "In November "the earth was removed from the roots of the tree, and in "December the leaves were plucked off; when the excavation about the roots was filled up, with a mixture of "decayed animal matter, stable dung, and red earth "upon this water was poured, till the mass was saturated, the watering was continued daily. Nearly 600 peaches were produced by this single tree.

Read—Letter from A. N. Shaw Esq. of the civil service, dated Stellenbosh 1st December 1836, regarding the improvement in the breed of sheep, and growth of wool in the country, by the importation of Merino rams. In Mr. Shaw's opinion, some of the Baguleotta districts in regard to temperature, supply of water, and pasture, are fully equal to some of the best sheep walks at the Cape. A small quantity of dry grains (12 varieties) cultivated in the Deccan, have been sent to Mr. S. to be given to a Dutch farmer, near the cape.

Read—Letter from W. Liddle Esq. secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural society Madras, acknowledging the receipt in good order of six boxes of mulberry plants, despatched per Janet in March last.

Read—Note from M. Brownrigg Esq. with a "Coco de mer" brought from the Seychelles per H. M. S. Rose.

Read—Letter from James Murray Esq. Superintendent convalescent station Mahableshwer, 9th May, intimating that Government, with a view to encourage potato cultivation on the Hills, has been pleased to remit the tax upon all land so cultivated, for the next five years; and also to advance Rs. 100 per ann. for 3 years; for the purchase of seed potatoes, and requesting the assistance of the Society, in procuring seed from England, and Australia.—It gives the society great pleasure to record this further instance of liberality on the part of Government, a boon as acceptable to the consumer, as the cultivator of this valuable root. English potatoes are rarely procurable for seed, and so far as is known, none have even been brought from Australia.

Read—Letter from Dr. Burn, civil surgeon Kaira, 10th May with two musters cotton, one the common produce of the country, and the other, of very superior quality, from a bush seven years old growing in a garden, raised from seed, which was introduced many years ago by the late Dr. Gilder; the Cotton was much superior to the common kind and much sought after, and cultivated near Kaira, but being delicate, and difficult to rear, it has gradually, and now almost, disappeared. The seeds producing this fine Cotton, it appears was from Bourbon.

SOCIETY'S GARDEN.

A second subscription, on account of the Garden, commenced in August last, amounting to upwards of Rs. 3000 including the liberal donation of Rupees 500—presented by the Chamber of Commerce, has enabled the managers of the establishment to continue operations during the whole of the fine season.

Four of the five departments, into which the Garden has been divided are now laid out; roads have been constructed through every part of the ground, and the whole is sufficiently prepared for the reception of plants, as soon as collections of the different kinds, which it is proposed to introduce, can be procured. This will necessarily be a work of time, and the managers must appeal for assistance to the liberality of Gentlemen, belonging to this place, whose occupations lead them to visit the different ports to the Eastward—Penang, Malacca, Sincapore, Macao, Canton, &c from which places the most valuable collections may be obtained. Contributions from Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape and the Brazils will, it is hoped, be received during the course of the present year. From Egypt the Garden has already been enriched by a valuable selection of plants, and the correspondence established with professional persons in the employ of H. H. Ibrahim Pasha, holds out the prospect of our procuring, through that Channel, in exchange for the vegetable productions of this Country, many valuable plants not only from Egypt, but from the Countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

The Managers have to acknowledge the following *Donations* of plants lately received.

1. Several Packets of bulbs &ca. from the Cape, presented by Sir Charles Malcolm.

2 One packet of Seeds from Van Diemans' Land presented by Captain Igglesden I. N.

3 Packet Seeds from China, presented by Dadabhoy Pestonjee Esq.

4 Orange plants. Roses & Azaleas from China—Presented by H. Faucett Esq. through Dr. Lush.

5 Seeds from N. S. Wales presented by Capt. Scott, B. L. C.

6 A collection of plants from Egypt, presented by Mr. McCullough. Botanist to H. H. Ibrahim Pasha, containing.

1 The European olive—several plants.
3 The Black Mulberry—Do. Do.
3 Caper plants. (Caparis Spinosa) Do. Do.
3 Red fleshed Maltese orange Do. Do.
5 Pomegranate—an esteemed variety, grown in the Hedjaz.
6 Peaches—& Several ornament plants.

G. Giberne Esq. on his return from the Cape, kindly presented the Managers with a portion of the Cochineal insects which he brought from that place. The insects have multiplied ten fold since their introduction into the Garden, and seem to prefer the Opuntia (the cactus without spines) to which they were at first transferred, to the common prickly pear, and other varieties of cactus, which have been near them.

The managers of the Garden have endeavoured to effect some improvement, in the mode of procuring annual supplies of European vegetable seeds, the existing arrangement being very defective. It has been recommended to the society, to limit the arrival of the annual supplies to two seasons, corresponding to those during which the seeds are required in this side of India; and, by this arrangement, instead of the seeds arriving indiscriminately throughout the whole year, to lie perhaps several months unused, much loss and unnecessary expense will be saved,

Another improvement has been suggested viz. to procure vegetable seeds from Europe through Egypt, instead of by the Cape, the long exposure to heat and moisture unavoidable by the latter route, will thus be obviated. A small commission [as an experiment] to be forwarded by Egypt, has been intrusted to Mr. Waghorn who promises to despatch the packet of seeds by the H. C. Brig of War Euphrates, expected to arrive in July or August. But it has been ascertained that all the kinds of vegetable seeds commonly cultivated in this country, can be produced in, and supplied from Egypt. It will only be necessary to come to a previous understanding (as to the quantities and kinds required) with the European Gardeners residing there, so as to allow time to cultivate a sufficient quantity or each sort, to meet such a demand. This in point of economy and for many obvious reasons, will be the most advatageous plan, and one, which it is hoped will ere long be established.

Read—Minute of a meeting of the Sub-Committee of Exports held in March last, when it was resolved to send to England for experiment, 5 gallons each of the following oils, together with a maund of the seeds from which they are extracted.

Black Till. Kurdy,
Woondey, Ginslee,
Kurrunj, Boee Moong
Kossim,

Also musters of the following cordage substances.

Deccan Hemp, Pine Apple Fibree,
Concan do. Agave do.

Musters of all these with the exception of "Kurdy" ve been procured, ready to be forwarded to England.
reference to what passed at last meeting, considering portant objects to be gained by supporting the So- 's experimental garden; that a number of members lately joined the institution, solely with a view of sup- ng it, and the subscriptions raised for the garden fund exhausted, it is.
esolved.—That one half of the sums realised from the al subscriptions, together with half of the monthly al- nce from Government to the society, be set a-part for xpences of the garden;—Also, that the wages of the rers employed in levelling the garden, for the current th, and until the setting of the rains, be paid from the al fund.
he secretary having reported that 85 subscribers only been obtained for the Quarterly Journal (the Publi- n of which was resolved on at our last meeting) and ough 100 subscribers will be required for its complete ess, it has nevertheless been put to press, in reliance btaining sufficient patronage.
Resolved—That a circular be written to subscribers to journal, containing the advertisement, and the above mation, requesting they will kindly interest themsel- to obtain additional subscribers to the periodical;— that the same circular be sent to those friends of the iety, with whom we are in correspondence, at the other sidencies.
he thanks of the meeting were accorded to John Van- Esquire for his valuable services as Secretary to the ty; and on the motion of the President, seconded by ujee Cawasjee Esquire, Mr. Little is requested to inue in the office of Secretary, to which he agrees.
ramjee Cawasjee Esquire, produces from his Poway ute,
wo kinds of silk, yellow and white,
specimen of Coffee.
——— Do of safflower.
oonath Sunkersett Esquire, produces Mauritius Su- cane, from his Garden at Matoonga.
The Secretary produces
a specimen of silk from Travancore,
Do. do do Amballa.
Do. Do from Dharwar
Do. of Indigo from Do.
Do. of Flax from Nassik.
Do. of Agave fibre from do.
Do. of Root of Butea frondosa from do.
Several Mallees were in attendance, but their mangoes other fruits were of so ordinary a description, that no es were awarded.
The following Gentlemen have been admitted members, e last meeting.

H. R. Elliot.	C. W. Allen Esq.
nes Erskine Esq.	Luxamon Hurrichunderjee Es,
Turner Esq.	Dr. A. Graham.
t. Foster.	John McLeod Esq.
t. Rowley.	Dr. Don,
S. Grey Esq.	Major Farrell,
	Col. Sheriff,
	Col. Fearon,

(Adjourned.)

J. LITTLE.—*Secretary.*

LAND POSTAGE ON EUROPE NEWSPAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Will you have the goodness to interpret, through medium of your interesting paper, for the informa- and guidance of those concerned, the meaning of the *ence* used in the Post Master General's Notification he 15th August 1836, published in the Government ette of the 18th following, respecting the Inland Pos- . Europe Newspapers that "Single Europe News- pers shall only be subject to single postage, what- ver their weight may be."
My motive of troubling you on this occasion is, because ve lately observed that different Rules regarding the ge of Postage on single Europe Newspapers, have practiced in the Post Offices of the different stations er the Bombay Presidency; in some Post Offices the is levied agreeably to the Table of rates of Postage on e Newspapers, published in the Government Gazette r date the 18th May 1834, and in another the rate is d according to the rate of Postage on single *letters* h is nearly *double* of that of the single *Newspapers*.
humbly conceive that the notification of the 15th Au- last is intended by Government, to relieve the contri- rs of the Europe Newspapers from the payment of than single postage on single Europe Newspapers, tever their weight may be, and not to subject them to payment of the rate of postage on a single letter, I efore hope that the phrase "single postage" is here nt the rate of postage of a single *Newspaper* and *not* single *letter*.

ut, 24th May 1837. I remain &c. B. P.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

n Tuesday last the 30th of May an Inquest was held he Albion Hotel, on the Body of George Penington , who had died Suddenly on the afternoon of the same when a Verdict was returned "that the deceased died, by the visitation of God."

DITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RELIEF F THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE AT SU- AT.

	Rs		Rs
. Rowband.....	50	Capt. C. Crawford.....	50
or General Osborne.	300	Major J. Jopp.....	100
. John Farquharson.	50	Capt. Decluzeau.....	40
t. Delafosse.....	25	Major Soppitt.....	50
. C. S Stuart.....	15	Capt. G. Smith.....	15
t. W. Purves.....	40	Ensign E. Bowen.....	10
J. B Bellasis...	40	Lieut J. H. Hall.....	20
. O. Poole.....	25	" A. Goldie.....	15
ackell Esq.....	20	Ensign W. Bowen.....	10
. R. J. Littlewood..	50	Lieut. E Green.....	15
W. H. Waterfield..	40	W. Gray Esq.....	30
ray Esq.....	20	Lieut. F. Christie....	10
R. Hutt.....	10	" J. L. Hendley.....	15
gn W. Reynolds...	15	" H. Creed.....	25

HIGH WATER TABLE,—27TH MAY, 1837

	Mor.	Eve
rday	● 10 57	11 18
ay	11 37	11 56
day	0 14	0 31
day	0 48	1 6
nesday	1 25	1 44
sday	2 3	2 22
y	2 43	3 5

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Name of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure	To what port.	Touching where.
Jane..	Messrs. William Nicol and Co....	This day.....	Lintin....	Singapoor.
....m	Do Fergusson Turner & Co	5th June.....	Calcutta..	
Bal-	Do. Remington & G...	6th Ditto.....	Whampoa	Singapoor.
rd....	Do. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	10th ditto.....	Liverpool.	
.....	G. S. King Esq.....	Middle of June	Ditto	
.....	Messrs. Higginson & Co	With dispatch.	Ditto.. ..	
ibby..	Do. Edmund Bibby & Co.	Middle of June	Ditto	
amp...	Do..... do..	With dispatch	Ditto	
d....	Do. Gisborn Menzies & Co.....	All June.....	London ..	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....		
First five per cent Loan.....		
No. 320, a 1st class.....	105½	105¾
Second five per cent Loan.....	106 @	109
Third five per cent Loan.....	109	108½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	98	98
Bills on Madras, 30 days.....	100	99½
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....	2½	
Ditto at 6 month's sight.....	2 | 2	2 | 1¾
Canton Bills.....		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	221½	224
Sovereigns each.....	10½	10¼

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign A Rathborne, 24th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. A. Ranclaud Horse Artillery, from Poona.
Cadet J. Ranclaud, Infantry, from England.
Lieut. E Wellond, Artillery from Ahmednugger.
Ensign A. J. Alcock, attached to, 15th N. I. from Deccan.
Asst. Surg Edwards, 16th Rt. N. I from Mhableshwer.
Ensign H. Barr, Marine Batt from Do.
Lieu Col. Thos. Dickinson, Engineer, from Deccan
Major J. Aljeo H. M. 6th Foot from Khandalla.
Assist. Surgeon J. Murtagh do. do. from Mhableshwar.

DEPARTURES.

Ens. D. Boyd, 4th Rt. N I. to Ahmednugner.
Lieut. Col D. Capon, 22d Rt. N. I. to Belgaum.
Bt. Capt. G. S. Brown, 16th Rt. N. . to Carranjah
Capt. J. G. Hume, 10th Rt N. I. to Van Dienaas Land.
Capt. W H. Jackson, 12th Rt. N. I. to Poonah.
Lieut M. Hall, H. M 6th Rt. to Isle of France.
Bt. Capt. Stewart, 16th N. I. to Ahmednuger.
Ensg. A. Aitchison, to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 25th May, the Lady of Qr. Mr. J. Sarson, H. M. 17th Regt. of a son.

DEATH.

Suddenly on the 30th of May, George Penington Esquire in his 31st year.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

May 30th Ship Malabar, E. Southward, Master from Liverpool left Liverpool 25th February.
Do.—Barque, Great Harwood, William McGown, from Bristol left on 26th February 1837 touched at the Isle of France.
Do.—The East India Company's Cutter Nurbada, Lieut. R. Ethersey in charge from Concan coast.
Do.—Ship John Stamp, H. Payne, Master from Rio de Janeiro 15th March.
31.—Ship Carnatic, James Laird, Master from Greenock, 24th February and Johana 9th inst.
June 1st Barque Ardaseer, A. McIntyre, Master from China 13th April.
Do. 2d.—The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Lieut. Boulderson. from Mangalore 16th May.

DEPARTURES.

May 30th.—Ship Pestonjee Bomanjee, James Thompson, Master to London.
Passengers. Mrs. Thompson, and 2 Childreen, William Turner Esq. merchant, two Masters Johnson, 1 Female servant to Mrs. Thompson, one servant to Mr. Turner, one servant to Mr. Johnson's childreen.
31st.—Grab Brig Hursenger, Hajee Elias, Master to Malay coast.
Do.—Ship Charlotte, C. S. Lubeschwager, Master to China.
Do.—Ship Lowjee Family, B. Rowband, Master to China.
Passengeers.—J. C. Beate, Esqr Mr. Pereira Mr. Burns, Capt Ludevino, and 3 Servants.
June 1.—Ship Palmira, William Loader, Master to Mauritius.
Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick, M. Brownrigg Esq. Mr. Hume, Lieut. Hall.
Do—Ship Minerva, A. McPherson Master to Liverpool.
Do—Ship Edmonstone, M. McDougall, Master, to Calcutta.
Passengers.—Mrs. Stainforth F, Stainforth Esqr. Bengal C. service Mrs McDougalls, A. Mathison, Esqr. B. McCallock Esqr. Reverend Stanta Anna, 12 Native Passengers, 6 Native servant.
Do. Ship Shaw Allum, E. Evans, Master, to China.
Passengers.—5 natives.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Hulk Hastings. Steamer Atalanta, Brig Taptee, Floating Chapel Aurora, Cutter Margaret, Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Cutter Nurbada.
FREE TRADERS.—Briton, Vanguard, Mary Dugdale, Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Richard Walker, Columbia, Slains Castle, Edinburgh, Ranger, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Northumberland, Argyle, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Great Harwood, John Stamp, and Carnatic.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Earl of Balcarras, Glenelg, Hamudee, Kusrovie, Charles Grant, Hind, Hulbaree, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw Dowlutt Savoy, Emily Jane, Discovery Sir Herbert Compton, Indian Oak nd Emily. and Ardaseer.
ARAB SHIP.—Tauze.
FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.
STEAMER.—Indus.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 3rd JUNE, 1837.

In our number of this day week, we announced, on fair grounds, the probable despatch of the *Atalanta* to the Red Sea, about the middle of July, in pursuance of an intimation from the Bengal Government, at the instance of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. Though this intimation, we believe, has not yet formally reached Bombay, we cannot relinquish the hope that it may yet arrive, and that the current impression which prevails here, that the Bombay Government is adverse to the interests of the Red Sea Route, may not be stayed in a settled conviction of their hostility to it.

The *Atalanta* will be out of dock, by the next springs, or about the 15th inst. and her place will then be taken by the *Hugh Lindsay*, the repairs and alterations of which are likely to occupy some months—Among other alterations she is to be cut in half and lengthened, an experiment which we hear has been tried with success upon the *Lightning Steamer*, the model upon which the *Hugh Lindsay* was constructed.

Though the English papers of February refer to and negative the rumours of a coalition between the Ministerial and Conservative party, up to that date, recent letters received by the Persian Gulph, of the end of March, indicate the probability at least, of such an event being then about to take place.

The *United Service Journal* for February contains this paragraph "We are further apprised that a Committee, including the Chairman and other influential persons in the affairs of the Honorable Company, has been formed for the prosecution of the plan of Steam Navigation to India discussed in our last Number." This confirms the intelligence received by the *Ann*, and referred to in our last.

We insert an article from the Spectator commenting upon the merits of the relative opinions of Captains Scott, Grindlay, and Barber, on Steam Navigation to India, and are surprised to find the ablest Journal on the English list, giving a preference to the opinions of a gentleman who gravely proposes to overcome the difficulties of progressing upon the Nile by night, by means of floating lights upon the river. The hint however may not be unserviceable as regards the *Euphrates*. Naptha is plentiful in that neighbourhood.

On looking over our files we observe the death of Dr. Burgess Bishop of Salisbury, and General Sir Robert Blair of the Bengal Army, early in February.

The *Colombia* from Mangalore the 18th ult arrived yesterday with the officers and Privates of the 23d. Regiment N. I. The *Amherst* left the same day and exchanged colours with the *Mount Steuart Elphinstone*.

The meaning of the clause referred to by our correspondent B. P. is single Newspaper postage, the words "whatever their weight may be"—taking European Newspapers out of the 4 Tolas limit as to Bombay Papers and Pamphlets, and if a higher sum be demanded, our correspondent will be justified in refusing payment.

Nothing as yet appears to have been heard definitively as to the Bonding Act for this Presidency. Our Government were we believe in correspondence with the Supreme Government on this subject from October to March last, when the Draft of an Act, required to suit the commerce of this Presidency was transmitted to Bengal, but no reply has, as far as we can learn, been received.
The measure to be of any service this season to Bombay ought either to be passed at once, or some declaration should be made, as to when it is intended that it shall come into operation here.—Our China Trade this year, will, we understand be, about 60 Lakhs in Cotton, and two Crores in Opium, for which the bulk if not the whole of the returns must come in China produce—The present is the time to order these returns, but the uncertainty that prevails in regard to the Bonding Act, prevents many of our merchants from doing so, or at any rate so advantageously as they otherwise might.

We give to-day the draft of the proposed Post Office Act for India, which, in its principle of uniformity throughout the three Presidencies, and liberality in the reduction of the rates of Postage, is entitled to general commendation. The first Clause repeals a Bombay Regulation of 1830, for the suppression of private dawks within this Presidency, and Clause 2. vests the exclusive right of conveying letters for hire within "The Territories of the East India Company" (What territories are these?) in the Supreme Government, thereby suppressing all exising private dawks. Clauses 3. 4. 5. provide however for the granting licenses to private persons to convey letters for hire, and imposing a fine on all who shall do so without license. The preamble to the draft, for preamble it is, signifies that these will be granted when reasonable cause can be shewn, and inasmuch as the Government dawk routes, are now laid out solely with reference to stations occupied by the Civil and Military servants of the Company, necessarily leaving many Native Districts wholly unprovided with communication, it will be but just and equitable that licenses should be granted in all such instances: but throughout whatever line of route, a regular Post Office communication may extend, it could hardly be expected that private dawks should be tolerated, detracting as they must from the Public Revenues,
Clause 6 equalizes the postage throughout India, a measure which has long been called for; but a more material change for the public convenience, is that provided by the same clause, for leaving the payment of the postage in advance, to the option of the sender. It is of every day occurrence that persons are called on to address letters to others in other Presidencies, with whom they have no account, and to whom they are under no obligation, and on matters in which they have no interest, and are yet, under the present system, compelled to pay the postage for the benefit of another party. In the case of Newspapers, a bad debt arising out of their own Presidency is now aggravated by the loss of the money advanced for Postage, in addition to the price of the paper itself. On referring to the Schedule as to rates of Postage on Newspapers we conceive the scale to be objectionable, commencing as it does with a weight limited to three tolas and a half only. A single European Newspaper be its weight what it may—a double sheet of the Times for instance—is at present subject only to single inland Postage; and by the proposed rate 6 tolas are to be allowed for it, which would cover the largest paper printed. Why not then allow any single newspaper, whether Indian or Imported, and without reference as to weight, to be conveyed at the first or single Postage.
Our present number would be liable to the second or double postage, indeed an extra half sheet would turn the scale, and it can hardly be wished to compel Newspapers to be printed on flimsy paper, or that a smaller quantity of matter should be given to avoid subjecting subscribers at outstations to double postage. In regard to distance, the first limitation to 20 miles is useless as far as Bombay is concerned, there not being a single station within that limit; the one anna range, if extended so as to comprise a distance of 200 miles, would be a benefit to those who are within the half batta precincts. Clause 14 will subject this Presidency to a ship Postage from which, except for a short period, it has been exempt: the imposition of this postage in 1831 caused considerable dissatisfaction, arising out of the delay in the delivery of the letters from the necessity of previous registration, but if this be provided for by a competent establishment at the Post Office, we see no great hardship in the tax itself, and the more so, as under the system of registration a missing letter might be traced, which is not now possible.
Clause 22. Provides that every letter which may be rejected unopened by the person to whom it is directed, shall be returned by Post to the sender, and Clause 23. that where the sender is unknown, the letter shall be opened, by the Officer in charge of the Post Office, from whence such letter was sent out for delivery. We cannot but think that in all cases of this kind it would be preferable that the refused letter should be returned unopened to the Office from whence it was first despatched, where it is more likely that the sender would be known, if at all, without opening the letter: this we believe is the practice at home, and would be in accordance with what, we infer to be the intent of Clause 22. namely that the opening of a rejected letter shall be avoided if possible.
Clauses 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. provide for the levying of fines, and the punishment of frauds and malversation of office, and other matters under this Act, and 33. creates a punishment to the extent of seven years imprisonment, with hard labour, besides an unlimited fine, without referring to any jurisdiction; and to the inordinate power of sentencing to two years imprisonment, with hard labour, vested in a single Magistrate, is superadded a like discretionary fine. However grateful we may be for a blended consideration of the public convenience, with a regard to the Financial interests of Government, we cannot but regret that an otherwise liberal measure, should be tarnished by the worst defects of criminal legislation, an arbitrary spirit, and undefined power.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR.—MAY 20.

We are happy to say that the Pretender to the Coorg musnud who had lighted up the transient flame of insurrection in the Canara Province has, under the name of Poolabuswapah, been caught by Subadar Apachoo and Subadar Madiah of Yeloosaverashemay.
Every person of consequence, concerned in the rebellion, except Kidenbuddy Ramian, has now been seized by the Coorgs, who have behaved throughout the whole business with active zeal and unshaken fidelity.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Brigadier Conway, C. B. which sudden and melancholy event took place at Nackrykul on the evening of the 13th Instant. Brigadier Conway was on his journey up to Hyderabad to assume the important command of the Subsidiary Force in that country, and was attacked at Nacktykul with a violent spasmodic affection (of a similar nature, to previous attacks he had experienced at Madras) which speedily ended in his dissolution. The lamented event has by some been erroneously ascribed to cholera.
Colonel Conway's is a name interwoven with many, we believe we may say most, of the brightest annals of the Madras Army, and shines with lustre in the record of manly and soldier like bearing. His cool daring determined courage, and unshrinking resolution in the hours of difficulty and danger have been found conspicuous on many an occasion; and his enthusiastic love of his profession was displayed in a regard for, and effort to promote the welfare of the Army he was connected with, which saw no abatement of its zeal, even when declining years had placed their mantle of grey over his brows. The General Order may well say that "the Service" has sustained a loss on this occasion: Colonel Conway's sound judgment, natural talent, and extensive information on all matters connected with his profession, together with his determination of character especially fitted him for command; and, in that to which he was hastening when the icy hand of death cut short his career, all those qualities would have been brought into vigorous play, not with advantage to the Service alone but to the country at large. Defects, inseparable from all human character, were to be found in the gallant veteran, but the spots may be called too faint to dim the lustre of the surface, and the entertainment of strong prejudices, which we have heard urged against him, we should especially in a moment like this remember arose almost naturally out of his ardent and enthusiastic temperament. We shall not here enter into details of the long and honourable career which he devoted to the service of his country; indeed we rather depend on some Military Correspondent for furnishing us with this necessary information; but, observing that a Meeting is called for *this morning* at the College at 11 A. M., to take into consideration the fittest means of testifying respect for his memory, we shall now confine ourselves to pressing *that* upon the attention of our readers, and giving insertion to the subjoined tribute which we have received from a CORRESPONDENT.

Accounts have reached us of a most deplorable occurrence in the 4th Regiment N. I, to which we shall only generally allude as it must lead immediately to a more solemn investigation. A Detachment of the 4th proceeded to a place near Kassergoee to rouse out some two or three score of rebels: it was commanded by Lieutenant Stokes, who had under him Ensign Leppings. On the march a Sepoy, Lieutenant Stokes' orderly, fell to the rear, for which Lieutenant Stokes punished him—report says by blows of a musket—and, ultimately, the man having shewn restive symptoms by staying behind and divesting himself of his belts, he took a sword and cut him down nearly severing his head from his body on the spot. The particular details furnished to us we at present refrain from publishing: Lieutenant Stokes is now under a guard at Mangalore awaiting investigation of the matter.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—MAY 16.

We understand that the Chamber of Commerce has solicited this Government to order the despatch of the *Atalanta* Steamer from Bombay for the Red Sea, so as to reach Suez about the 18th of August, in good time for the London Mail of August. To do this, it may be necessary for her to start from Bombay about the first, or at any rate in the first week, of July, as she will have to contend with the strength of the monsoon and also with strong Notherly winds in the Red Sea.—*May 19.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—FEB. 14.
SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, on Tuesday, moved the House of Commons for leave to bring in a "bill to abolish the Property Qualification of Members of Parliament." He desired to repeal the statutes 9th Anne, c. 5, and 33d George II. c. 20, which imposed this qualification, more on account of their being vicious in principle than because they produced very pernicious consequences, though undoubtedly they were sometimes the cause of great individual hardship. He read a passage from Tindal the historian, which showed that at the very time the Act of Queen Anne was passed, an important constitutional principle was held to have been infringed in favour of the landed interest. That act merely rendered it necessary that a Member should swear to his being qualified by the possession of certain property; but as it did not declare any mode of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the oath, it was found to be inoperative; and, after several attempts to remedy its defects by standing orders of the House, the 33d of George the Second was passed, which obliges every Member to furnish the particulars of his qualification when required. This law, however had been bolstered up by standing orders of the House, otherwise it might be easily evaded. But nothing was easier than to obtain a fictitious qualification—

"Any gentleman who has a sufficient sum at his banker's can obtain from his banker a rent charge as a mere matter of business, for most of the large London bankers possess landed property. If the gentleman who desires to be qualified does not possess a sufficient sum at his immediate disposal, he then applies to a friend or to an attorney, who generally can find amongst his clients some person of landed property willing to grant a fictitious qualification A deed is drawn up conveying the rent charge required, which deed never goes out of the possession of the attorney: in the presence of two witnesses unacquainted with the nature of the transaction; a seeming payment is made of the sum of money which would be required to make the transaction a real one. If there should be a petition, then the nature of the deed and the consideration are stated to the Committee of the House, and the witnesses prove the transaction to be a *bonâ fidé* one. This is the safest and simplest mode of proceeding; though the expense of the stamps renders it rather more costly than a deed of gift, which probably would not be considered to be a *bonâ fidé* transaction, if the majority of the Committee were opposed in political principles to the Member petitioned against. Any respectable attorney will for a very trifling consideration procure a fictitious qualification for one of his clients. The question before a Committee can seldom be whether the qualification is a *bonâ fidé* one, but whether the Member is legally or equitably in possession of the property. A person must be very negligent, or his attorney very ignorant, who finds any difficulty under the qualification-laws. Nevertheless, many of the Members of the House are not properly qualified. As for a real and *bonâ fidé* qualification, it is well known that one-half of the Members of Parliament, if not more, do not in reality possess the amount of landed property required, but sit here in virtue of fictitious qualifications."
Sir William read a letter from "an eminent attorney," describing the various modes of evading the law—
"On the eve of a dissolution of Parliament, (said the attorney's letter,) dozens of sham qualifications are mad

by solicitors, often drawn and settled by counsel. One solicitor in London is known, in fashionable circles, as a gentleman who will qualify any candidate, 'respectably introduced to him,' for 100*l.*, including the stamps. But solicitors of the highest station and unquestionable integrity do not scruple to manufacture qualifications."

Having shown that the present law is easily evaded, Sir William Molesworth contended that it should be repealed, not amended—

"The ancient principle of constitutional law is evidenty this, that the electoral body should be permitted to select as their representatives the persons whom they consider to be fittest; and that the free choice of an intelligent body of electors is a fitter proof of the qualification of the Member than any test which can be specified in any law; for the fitness of an individual to be a representative depends upon his ability and willingness to perform the duties of a legislator. These are mental qualifications, which can hardly be insured by any test specified by law."

He argued against the notion that the possession of wealth was likely to confer peculiar fitness for the office of a legislator: on the contrary, be believed that riches rather tended to prevent the acquirement of knowledge, which could only be obtained by labour. He utterly denied that property was a security for the honesty of anybody; for though the needy were generally dishonest, neediness did not depend upon the amount of a man's property, but upon the proportion between his desires and the means of gratifying them. The rich were supposed to have leisure, and the poor to want it: but how many learned lawyers were in the House, who all swear to the possession of 300*l.* a year in land, but who, whether briefless or not, would all as readily swear that they have not a moment to spare from their legal avocations? If only men of leisure were allowed to be Members of Parliament, bankers, lawyers, and merchants would be excluded, and only country gentlemen left,—a consummation which he did not think was devoutly to be wished, though Providence had kindly placed him in the favoured class. Believing that neither age, nor profession, not mode of life, nor, least of all, property, were tests of the intellectual or moral fitness of a man to be a Member of Parliament,—and that the choice ought to be left to the electors,—he moved to repeal the two statutes of Ann and George the Second.

Mr. LBADER seconded the motion. He dwelt upon the absurdity and unfairness of restricting the choice of electors, and saying to them, "You may select your Representative, but you shall select him from a certain class only." He gave a brief history of the various attempts which had been made to "qualify" Members of Parliament; and quoted two passage from Swift's *Examiner*, which proved that the Act of Ann was considered by the Tories, who passed it, as a measure for keeping the government in the hands of "landed men," and excluding those whose property was "transient and imaginary." It appeared from a passage in Smollett's History, read by Mr. Leader, that the Act of George the Second was considered by many at the time it passed (in 1760) as an act of usurpation on the part of the landed gentlemen. Mr. Hallam, in his Constitutional History, stigmatizes the freehold property qualification as unconstitutional, and in the present state of society absurd. Mr. Leader then referred to the exemptions of sons of Peers, of the members of the Universities, and of the whole body of the Scotch Members, for proof that want of the qualification did no produce mischief. It had been remarked that there had scarcely ever been a Scotch Member who was not a person of ample or at least independant fortune. In conclusion, said Mr. Leader—

"The reasons for repealing the present qualification law are, that it is bad in principle—contrary to the ancient constitution—unjust to the electoral body. It is notorious to all men accustomed to Parliamentary business, that it is so easily evaded as to be almost entirely inoperative; the object for which it was passed has been entirely defeated; if ever a necessity for it existed, no necessity for it exists now. Its existence in the case of England, Ireland, and Wales, produces no good; its absence in the case of Scotland causes no evil; but its continuance in the statute-book, though almost a dead letter, has caused, and does still cause, a bad moral effect on the constituencies. There is no good reason for allowing it to remain in existence; it has long ceased to have any force; and there are many reasons for its repeal."

Mr. ARTHUR TREVOR opposed the motion, as being most objectionable and odious. There was no weight whatever in the arguments of Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Leader. Men who aspired to a seat in Parliament should have a stake in the country. Without the qualification, needy persons would get into the House of Commons and legislate upon property in which they had no interest

Mr. EWART begged the House to recollect, that Mr. Trevor, being the son of Peer, might sit in the House without a qualification; but the want of a qualification kept some men of great eminence out of it. For instance, Dr. Southey, though elected, could not take his seat because he had not 300*l.* a year in land—

The bills which it was now proposed to repeal were founded on the assumption that the amount of wealth was equivalent to the amount of independence. This was a most absurd and fallacious notion; for a person of comparatively small income, provided he lived within it, was certainly in more independent circumstances than a man of large possessions whose wants exceeded his income. As a remarkable instance of the union of comparative poverty and independence, he would refer to a well-known circumstance connected with the life of that pure-minded and distinguished man, Andrew Marval—a name that could never be forgotten in connexion with the history of this country. Who could forget the remarkable observation of the Earl of Danby, who waited upon the patriot in his humble lodging for the purpose of corrupting him, and who. on observing his frugal repast, turned to his attendant, and said—"Damn the man, it is impossible to tempt him!"

Mr. WABURTON hoped the House would allow the bill to be introduced. Those who objected to the entire abolition of the qualification, might propose in the Committee some alteration of the qualification.

Mr. MACLEAN said, that to abolish the qualification would be to open the House to men selected from the *canaille*.

Mr. HUME hoped that those Members who came forward upon all occasions with sanctified looks and upturned eyes, calling upon the House to attend to the dictates of God and acknowledge a Divine Providence, would vote for a measure which would put a stop to a system productive in numberless case of the grossest perjury.

Lord FRANCIS ECERTON would refuse his sanction to the bill; because, if the Legislature declared that the person elected required no qualification, it followed as a corollary, that neither did the electors require a qualification; and that he never would admit.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that Mr. Trevor talked about the "lower orders," and Mr. Maclean about the "*canaille*"—

Mr. TREVOR denied that he had used the expression "lower orders."

Mr. MACLEAN said he had spoken of the "*canaille*;" and surely in every country there was a *canaille*.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that not only himself, but Mr. Pryme and others understood Mr. Trevor to have talked of the lower orders—the rag, tag, and bobtail ——

Mr. TREVOR protested that Mr. O'Connell had no right to attribute to him whatever terms of abuse came into his own head.

Mr. O'CONNELL then briefly stated his objections to the property qualification.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had come down to the House intending to support the motion "to *amend* the laws relating to the qualification of Members of Parliament;" because it was highly inexpedient to keep the law as it stood—

It was absurd to say that the merchant or manufacturer, with his 30,000*l.* or 300,000*l.* in personal property, was unfit to be a member of the House because he did not chance to have 300*l.* a year in land: it appeared to him that such a principle was at variance with one of the great principles of the constiution. Yet such a principle had been in operation since the reign of Queen Anne: and how did this happen? Why, it arose from the circumstance that in that reign there existed a great jealousy between the landed and trading interests; the trading interest being known to be favourable to the Hanover succession, and other principles to which the landed gentry were opposed; and the result was, that the landed interest procured this innovation, by which citizens and burgesses were rendered incapable of holding a seat unless they possessed landed property. The consequence had been, that in numberless cases gross frauds had been committed; and it was very desirable that the system should be altered. He agreed with Mr. Warburton, that it was much better to amend the law as to qualification than to abolish qualification altogether. He did not mean to say that he should apprehend any very great evils from such an entire abolition of the qualification: for he believed that the good sense and discretion of the country might be safely trusted to in the selection of Members; but his opinion was, that it would be far better, in this case, to modify than to abolish. He was, therefore, ready to vote with the honourable baronet if he would consent to let his motion stand in the terms in which it appeared on the Order book.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH said, he should not vary his motion. His notice had been erroneously printed in the Order-book.

Mr. CHARLES BULLER supported the motion.

Lord EBRINGTON also supported it; though he wished Lord John Russell's suggestion to be adopted, and a bill to *amend* the qualification brought in.

Mr. WAKLEY regretted the course taken by Lord John Russell—

The noble lord appeared to suppose that he could conciliate the honourable gentlemen opposite, and their friends out of doors; but he would find he was mistaken. *He seemed to be winding a course between right and wrong*; and while he would fail to conciliate his enemies, he would shake the confidence of his friends. He would impress the Reformers with the belief that they were betrayed by their friends, and that till a radical change took place in the constitution of the House, they would never be represented.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORH briefly replied; and the House divided—

For the motion	104
Against it	133
Ministerial *and Tory* majority....	29

SEATS OF THE BISHOPS IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. CHARLES LUSHINGTON moved the Commons, on Thursday, to adopt the following resolution—

"That it is the opinion of this House, that the sitting of the Bishops in Parliament is unfavourable in its operation to the general interests of the Christian religion in this country, and tends to alienate the affections of the people from the Established Church.

Mr. Lushington was aware that his motion jarred against many long received prepossessions, which he sincerely respected; but he hoped that every Member would lay aside his prejudices, and, after a deliberate examination of the important question before the House, decide upon it calmly and coolly. He had paid little attention to the records of the House in preparing himself for the discussion of this question, He would rather study the effect which the existence of spiritual Peers had upon the People. He had examined polemical writings, and that sacred code in which there was no error; and he must say, that he saw no trace of an authority in the sacred volume for the frequent desertion of their spiritual duties, of which Bishops, so long as they remained Peers of Parliament, must be guilty. His object was to relieve them from duties incompatible with those high and holy functions which they had solemnvowed and sworn to discharge. Mr. Lushington quoted the opinion of Bishop Watson, Lord Henley, Mr. Knox, the Reverend E. Duncombe of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Reverend Sydney Smith, Archbishop Leighton, and Bishop Jebb; who all perceived and lamented the injurious effects upon the Church of turning Bishops into temporal lawmakers and politicians. In fact, he said, it had long been a prevalent opinion, that in a political assembly a Bishop was in a false position. In the Church of Scotland, there was no union of civil with ecclesiastical dignities; and so fully was this principle enforced, that Lord Belhaven resigned the office of elder before he could assume that of Chief Commissioner of the General Assembly. Even the Roman Catholic Bishops, in Catholic countries, had nothing like the extent of political power enjoyed by the Prelates of the Church of Edgland. It was his opinion that Bishops should reside in their dioceses, and devote themselves entirely to their episcopal duties, remote from the political conflicts of the metropolis. They should be engaged in promoting piety, diffusing education, and exhorting their clergy. When he mentioned exhortation, however, he meant a very different sort of exhortation from that which lately proceeded from a member of the Episcopal Bench. The Charge to which he alluded filled forty-eight octavo pages; and forty-one of them were occupied with a political discussion of certain Acts of Parliament, one of which this especially political Prelate "described as "degrading and corrupting," "replete with mischief," and "pregnant with disastrous consequences." Was that a Charge, he would ask, calculated to create respect for the episcopal character? It was owing to such discourses as these, and the political influence of the clergy, that Lord John Russell sat for Stroud instead of Devonshire.

Mr. HAWES seconded the motion; and argued, on the authority of Lord Henley, that the interests of the Establishment would be promoted, not injured, by the absence of the Bishops from Parliament.

Mr. HUME presumed that the arguments of the mover and seconder were found to be unanswerable, as nobody replied to them. He trusted that Lord John Russell would support the motion, seeing he had declared a few evenings ago, that *magistrates* (Mr. Hume meant *clergymen*) ought not to be in the commission of the peace. The sole question was, whether the political functions of the Bishops were in consonance with the strict performance of their spiritual duties. The Bishops had almost uniformly been the abject tools of the Minister of the day. He could send them back to their dioceses, and compel them to attend to their spiritual duties.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that the motion would introduce a change into one of the most ancient portions of the British Constitution. From the earliest periods the Bishops had been Members of the Upper House. The motion was not to reform an existing institution, but to destroy one of the primary parts of which the Constitution was composed—to alter essentially one of the most ancient institutions in the realm. If this motion were carried, it would lead to other enactments not included in it. The reasons advanced for the change were vague, desultory, and liable to strong objections. Extracts from works describing the pomp of episcopal ceremonies, did not prove the necessity of removing Bishops from the House of Lords. The arguments of Mr. Lushington led to the substitution of Presbytery, or the ecclesiastical system that prevailed in the United States. It was argued that a complete line should be drawn between the exercise of spiritual and civil functions: but in this country, where the Church was in close affinity with the State, to draw such a line was impossible. The Bishops sat in the Lords as the representatives of that portion of the Constitution which was of a spiritual nature; and if they were excluded, he did not see how they could refuse the admission of clergy to the House of Commons. He considered that the hierarchy was that portion of the clerical body which could sit in Parliament with the least disturbance of their spiritual duties. There was no want of precedents for the admission of ecclesiastics into legislative bodies. In the Spanish Cortes, when he witnessed the deliberations of that body, there were from forty to fifty clerical members. Though he had no ecclesiastical patronage himself, his connexion with the First Lord of the Treasury and the Lord Chancellor enabled him to know how that patronage was exercised, and that it was quite impossible to prevent the appointment of clergymen who meddled with politics. For instance—

"Application has been made in favour of a deserving clergyman or a curate of fifteen or twenty years' standing; and it has been urged that he was a gentleman greatly beloved, that he attended to all the spiritual wants of his flock, and that all parties were anxious that the vacant living should be given to him; and he was appointed." But might not those who contend that civil and religious functions should be seperated, raise their voice against such a practice, and say, that though the curate is not a violent partisan, his brother, or his nephew, or his cousin is, and that the living ought not to be given to an individual connected with a person of such political opinions With regard to the Dissenters, I know many ministers of the different sects for whom I have the greatest respect and regard; I know how much they attend to the spiritual interests of the church to which they belong; but if I were to select those who are most respected, and if I am asked whether they separate religious functions from political, I am glad to say they do not do so. (*Cheers and laughter.*) I am glad to say, that so long as I have taken a share in politics, I have found the Dissenting ministers the warmest friends of political liberty; and whenever the rights of their fellow subjects have been in danger, they have always been eager to promote the cause of political freedom; and I give them credit for it. To the proposition of the honourable Member I must therefore object, because, in a country like this, where political and ecclesiastical duties are so intermingled, I cannot see how, by dint of resolutions, we are to reach the Millenium, and have a certain number of persons of the Established Church ministers of religion—solely and exclusively devoted to religious interests, with their eyes constantly directed to what is above—and another set of persons who shall in like manner confine themselves to political interests."

It was true that the Bishops generally voted with the Minister who had appointed them, and it was natural to suppose that the Minister would select those of similar opinions to himself. The Tories elevated their friends, and the Whigs theirs, to the Episcopal Bench; and it would be found that, generally the Bishops adhered to their party, and did not turn round and vote with every Minister for the time being. When he was asked to alter a constitution that had existed for centuries it was not enough to tell him that twenty or thirty Bishops had voted against the interests of the People.

Mr. EWART then rose, but was assailed with clamour and cries of "Question?" from the Opposition benches. He said that the people out of doors would not know what to think of gentlemen who substituted a cry of "question" for debate, and clamoured when they ought to argue.

He, however, would proceed to speak his own sentiments, and those of the constituency he represented, sincerely and without fear—

The noble lord had admitted that Bishops had changed sides with the aspect of the political atmosphere—that they had been Whigs under Whigs, Tories under Tories. (*Cries of "No no!" from the Opposition.*) Had not the noble lord said that the bench of Bishops had assumed a Tory complexion under a Tory Government; and would honourable Members opposite deny that the promotions lately had assumed a Whig complexion? The noble lord said the proposed measure would be a change in the constitution of this country. Were not the mitred Abbots, who held seats in the Upper House, swept away by the Reformation; and was not that as good a precedent for this measure as many which had been advanced infavour of the Reform Bill? He had been astonished to hear Lord John Russell advance an argument borrowed from the most learned and polemical dignity, the Bishop of Exeter, that Bishops sat in the House of Lords as *pastores pastorum* not as *pastores populi*. If they looked back to the early and pure days of Christianity, they would find no sanction for political Bishops. In later and more corrupt times, Bishops had become military chiettains, Lord Chancellors, and statesmen · now the only vestige of their political function was, their seat in the Upper House. He believed that by sitting there, they violated the feelings of the religious portion of the community. He did not agree in the noble lords's statement, that the Bishops adequately represented the clergy. They did not look to the interests of the working, though humble class of the clergy, so much as to the higher order of ecclesiastical dignitaries; they were more anxious to protect those who were in the receipt of salaries, varying from 15,000*l.* to 4,000*l.* annually, than to raise the scanty incomes of the poorer members of their body. In the words of Mr. Grattan, "they looked more to Dives than to Lazarus."

Had not Bishops voted against the abolition of slavery; and against the bill for abolishing the punishment of death for forgery, not only (as it must have been) in violation of their own feelings, but in violation also of the old Parliamentary maxim that Bishops ought not to vote on questions of blood? Mr. Ewart was sure that public opinion would not suffer the Bishops to remain in the House of Lords much longer. The last minority on this question was greater than the one in 1833; the minority of this night would be greater than the last; and he believed that the measure would be eventually carried through the House of Commons.

Mr. CHARLES BULLER rose amidst noise and cries of "Divide!" He said it would be better if gentlemen opposite would attempt to argue the question, instead of venting those cacophonies. He was surprised that Lord John Russell should have the chivalrous gallantry to tilt against his own friends and supporters, in defence of the privilege of a person (the Bishop of Exeter) whom he had denounced as a libeller and the enemy of representative government. Lord John Russell had not treated the House to any very novel arguments—

He had used what had been stock argument against all reforms—"How far do you go?" Here the limit was plain enough. They only wished to show the Bishops to the door of the House of Lords, push them out, and let them go where they pleased. (*Loud laughter.*) He thought it would conduce to the peace of the land that they should quietly return to their own diocease, and discharge their ecclesiastical duties. He had a great respect for Bishops —(*Laughter*)—indeed he spoke sincerely—(*Loud laughter*)—but he could not see why, because the government of the Church should be Episcopal, that therefore the Bishops should sit in the House of Peers. This was not the case in France, nor in Spain, where the Bishops nevertheless were held in great respect, and had great influence. Lord John Russell knew well that the clergy of this country interfered in political matters. Witness the last Devonshire election, where, the majority being 600 against the noble lord, 600 persons had voted. He had no objection to as many persons coming into that House as the People would elect for their representatives, if the Bishops would retire from the House of Lords. When had the Bishops done any thing in the House of Lords for liberal and good government? On the contrary, had they not been banded together against all liberal measures, and been the last to yield them, since the time of Atterbury the Jacobite and traitor to the liberties of this country It had always been considered that the judicial offic should be separated from all political functions: b much more strongly, did the principle apply in the case spiritual dignitaries? The dazzling prospect of a translati to a higher see would be held out to lure them even fro that political consistency which certainly was the best a gument in their favour; and, unless he read history er neously, not always unsuccessfully. Honourable gent men on the opposite sight might abstain from argume and leave to the noble lord the unpopularity of defend the Bishops, but the question was making great progr in the country, and within ten years he was convinced t majority would be as great in favour of the measure as now was against it.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said, that if any unpopularity atten ed resistance to the motion, *he would not be so base as refuse to share it* with Lord John Russell; and though feared he should not benefit Lord John by *his* compl ments, he would say, that he never heard a speech del vered in a more manly tone, or which did more credit t the speaker.

For if it were true, as had been asserted by the honou rable Member for Liskeard, that the noble lord had lo his election for Devonshire by the votes of six hundra clergymen, and it being undoubtedly true that a larg majority of the Bishops were opposed to the present Go vernment, the noble lord had set a most laudable exampl of the conduct which, under such circumstances, ought be pursued by every man and every Minister, and had n allowed any personal feeling to prevent him from frank avowing his opinion on a great constitutional questi like that under the consideration of the House.

There was an objection to Mr. Lushington's motio which struck him as being fatal to it. It was proposed deprive a portion of the other House of their constitution privileges by a resolution. Now the right proceeding w by bill. Why should the House of Commons bring itse —he would not say into contempt—by passing an inva resolution? Every argument adduced by the supporte of the motion went the length of abolishing the Establish ment. Sir Robert defended the political honesty of th Bishops; and concluded by assuring the House, that whe ther the declaration was unpopular or popular he care not, but, would give his decided opposition to the motion

Mr. LUSHINGTON said a few words in reply; and th House divided—

For the motion	92
Against it	197
Ministerial *and Tory* Majority	105

TIMES.—FEBUARY, 18.

The motion of Mr. C. LUSHINGTON on the subject o the Bishops was equally objectionable in form and sub stance: in form, because if carried it would have been mere string of words without the possibility of any practi cal result; for we suppose that even the simplicity of M Hume's understanding does not extend so far as to em brace the expectation that the Lords Spiritual would dee it their duty to abandon their constitutional privilege and, making an humble bow, depart to their dioces never to return to Parliament, at the mere request of majority of the House of Commons: in substance becaus it is absolutely monstrous to propose (and in a quiet ma ter-of-course way, as if it were a question of adjourn ment) the annihilation of one of the three estates of th realm; for though those learned members, Mr. Ewart an Mr. Buller, do not appear to have arrived at the know ledge of the fact, yet fact it is that the Lords spiritu are as much one of the essential portions of the Britis Constitution, as the House of Commons itself; and th Bishops would have just as much legal or rational rig to demand the extinction of the representatives of tow and counties, as the latter to require the extinction of th representatives of the clergy. We shall not discuss th general question, whether, it might under particular ci cumstances be expedient that the Bishops and the clerg should be content with being represented by a select del gation of the prelacy, instead of the whole episcop body; but we suppose no man who has the slightest know ledge of the British constitution, or the least respe for the rights of his fellow-men, would wish that a cla so numerous, so respectable, so extensively connec ed with the property as well as the religion of th realm, should have no voice to express their opinion their wishes, or their interests. A great deal of absurdi is constantly bubbling forth about the duty of clergyme to obstain totally from intermixture with politics: as men wh by their education are at least as well able appreciate the science of government as lawyers or so diers, or country gentlemen, or shopkeepers, and who, b their station in society, are as deeply affected by any op rations of the Legislature as the rest of their fellow-subjec had no right to examine and deliberate about the mo reasonable and constitutional modes of managing the pub lic affairs of their own country. But we repeat, that w do not think it necessary, on the occasion of such a absurd motion, supported by still absurder arguments, discuss whether under *any* circumstances there might n be some modification of the system of clerical represent tion: but we should see sufficient ground for scoutin even a better-digested proposition than that of Mr. Lushington's under *present* circumstances. The motio is evidently one of a series of attacks which we do not s the hon. mover, but which many of his party openly avo are aimed at the very existence of the church of Englan If a house wanted some alteration, no man in his sens would strip off one of its doors at a time when he knew host of burglars were ready to rush in and plunder even if the episcopal bench might be improved, both regards its dignity and efficiency, by some change in th mode of exercising its undoubted rights, yet none but th enemies of the constitution temporal and spiritual of E gland would recommend even entertainment of such question, when Papist and Socinian are combining their strength, and labouring with all the resources malignant hate and unprincipled ambition, to extingui the church establishment and blot out the very name Protestantism. But the House of Commons on this o casion has seen with the eyes of the majority of the nati —it has seen and recognized tha the church once strick down, the liberties of England would soon be crushed u der the overwhelming weight of Romish tyranny a anarchical infidelity.

PRESENT POLITICS.

Last week there were suspicions and rumours of som coalition between Mere Whigs and Conforming Torie with the view of forming a government likely to be supp ted by the Lords and by a majority of the Peel House o Commons. The intriguers, however, on whose unques nable wish this scheme was founded, seem to have be throughly disappointed. As the wish remains, one can tell what may happen by and by; but every thing in cates that no change will take place in the state of par until after another struggle between Reform and Obstr tion. All thought of concession seems to be dismissed the present, by all the adherents both of Lord Melbou and Lord Lyndhurst. Ministers, supported by a m rity of the Commoners, will once more send up to House of Lords certain proposals of Reform, which t Lordships will as surely reject after the fashion of last y In so far the present session will exactly resembled last.

But now come two very important differences. In the first place, it is understood that, though, in this thire new bombardment of the Lords with good measures," Ministers should make little or no use of the old Irish Tithe Bill with its poor Appropriation-clause, yet they will propose the total abolition of Church-rates; by which course, there can be no doubt, they will secure the most active support of Dissenters throughout Great Britain at the next general election. Secondly, it is further understood, that as soon as the Lords have rejected the bills for the abolition of Church-rates and for Irish Municipal Reform, Ministers will dissolve Parliament, if the Court should not forbid it,—or, in the other case, resign, and let Lyndhurst and Peel try their hands at governing in opposition to the House of Commons.

The difference then between this year and the last, is that Ministers have at length resolved upon that sort of course which some of their bst friends (including the *Spectator*) vainly urged them to adopt last year.

But, arising out of this difference, there is anothert which deserves to be noted. At thettime when, if their las year's policy had been the same as a the present, Ministers would either have resigned or dissolved Parliament, the Tories, except within the walls of the House of Lords, were dejected and inactive. Their present confidence and activity have grown out of the successs, so far, of Lyndhurst's plan of determined Obstruction. By delaying for nearly a whole year the adoption of a counter-plan Ministers have allowed the fruits which Lyndhurst expected from his plan, to form and ripen. Not merely has so much time been lost, but, in the interval, the force opposed to ministers has been greatly increased. The Tories, let us repeat, have never since Lord Liverpool's time been so united, resolute, and in all respects so well prepared for a battle against Reform, as they are at this moment. The obstacles, then with which Reformere have to contend, are much more formidable than at Easter last.

However, treating bygones as bygones, there is comfortable assurance that the Tory leaders will not be allowed another twelvemonth for stimulating their party by means of successful Obstruction. This session will not end in "nothing." It becomes, then, of the very highest importance to the cause of Reform or peaceful improvement, that preparation should be made for that seemingly invitable state of things under which we shall have either a Tory Government or a dissolution of Parliament. Or rather, it would be more correct to say, we have to prepare *against* one event and *for* the other. Now it so happens, that the means by which a general election could be made productive of a large Reform majority in the House of Commons, are precisely those by which, if at all, the Court may be prevented from giving us a Tory Government without a general election.- By preparing for a general election, we shall take the best precaution against a *coup d'bat*. If at the mo ment when Lord Melbourne shall present to the Court the alternative of a general election or his own resignation, the Reformers of the United Kingdom should be in such a state of enthusiasm and organization, as to make it certain that a general election would greatly strengthen Lord Melbourne—in that case, the Court would hardly venture to dismiss him. If he be not so dismissed by the Court, a general election is inavitable. It follows, that the Reformers will provide against Lord Melbourne's dismissal, and insure a general election, by vigorously preparing for a general election. Though we have two objects—to prevent a Tory Government, and to obtain a large Reform majority in the Commons—the means by which to accomplish these objects is one and the same. Reformers, then, may confine their attention to one object—a marked triumph of Reforms at the coming general election. Next week we shall give particular attention to this most important subject.—*Spectator Feb.* 11.

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTILLIGENCE.

Wednesday Evening.

The accounts received from Liverpool to-day are of a much more favourable description, and render it probable that the desired relief for the merchants would be procured by the ordinary course of events, so as to obviate the necessity for any application to Government. This is owing to the intelligence from New York, brought by the last packet, which had produced an entirely altered appearance in the markets, and articles of import in general, but especially cotton, were going off freely at advanced prices. The want of union among the mercantile associations at Liverpool is assigned, however, as the reason why the attempt to obtain assistance from the Treasury is to be abandoned, but it has been stated to-day in the city that it is still to be sought in another form—viz., that of an application to Parliament for the reduction of the tobacco duty. The great pressure there, and which led to the agitation of the question whether there should not be an application to Government for aid on the security of goods &c., is understood to have been felt chiefly among the holders of tobacco and silk In the former article in particular there has been a fall in the price within three months of about 50 per cent.; so that if a late firm, as has been affirmed, held to the amount of 400,000*l.*, the inability to realize more than 200,000*l.* in the market was sufficient to shake any establishment, and will account for the difficulties that may be felt by other large holders of that article now. The idea of applying for aid is not abandoned, but the mode of proceeding is changed. Mr. Ewart will on Monday next present a petition from merchants of Liverpool for the reduction of the duty on tobacco; and an effort will then be made to ascertain from the Chancellor of the Exchequer (the surplus of the last year's revenue being some 2,000,000*l.*) whether he will encourage the hope that the duty on tobacco may undergo consideration as a fit object of reduction, and thus relieve a large portion of the mercantile interests. Any promise or intimation on the subject, previously to bringing forward the "budget," is, however contrary to the usual course of proceeding on the part of the Finance Minister: but whether a case may be made out on Monday to warrant a departure from the usual practice (and just caution as regards the several interests of the trading and commercial community generally), time must show.

The business in the English Stock-market has not been considerable, but prices have been tolerably firm. There have been no circumstances to affect the quotations, except the scarcity of stock, which is nearly as great as on the last occasion; and the February account, which is now closed, and which has not been a large one, is likely to pass over without any other difficulty. Consols openefl and closed at 90¼ sellers; and for the April account 90⅜ sellers; Exchequer bills again left off at 31s. to 33s. premium; and India Bonds at 26s. to 23s. premium. Bank Stock continues to be quoted at 207 to 208.

What is stated in the last advices from New York with respect to the shipments of specie shows that there is great unwillingness to part with it, though the reaction, in a strict commercial sense, was very complete, as bills on London had risen to 11½. On the whole, three shipments of the kind have taken place—one of 10,000 five-franc pieces, one of $10,000, and the third of upwards of $150,000. A bold measure was adopted by the United States Bank to check this exportation, by drawing bills at such rates as to make the transmission of specie no longer perferable, in doing which a considerable sacrifice was, of course, submitted to. This cannot, however, go on, if circumstances in a commercial sense, are adverse to it; and to all appearance there is now likely to take place a large importation of gold into this country from the United States.—*Times, Feb.* 23.

DINNER TO THE OFFICERS OF THE BERENICE STEAMER.

Yesterday the East India Directors gave a dinner at Blackwall to Captain Grant and the officers of the Bercennice, which is about to depart for Bombay.

The Berenice is a steam-vessel, a man-of-war built in Scotland, and now laying in the East India Docks for completion; she is a vessel of 756 tons burden, and of 330 horse power. She carries guns of large calibre, amounting to 68-pounders, and is destined to contend against the pirates by whom the Indian seas are infested.

The company, to the number of nearly 100 individuals, sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Mr. Lovegrove, at the West India Dock Tavern, at 6 o'clock. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., was in the chair, supported by the Earl of Clare, Admiral Sir C. Adam, Sir Charles Forbes, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Sir W. Symonds, Mr. Robert Gordon, M. P., Sir W. Young, Captain Lock, Captain Grant, &c.

On the removal of the cloth, the healths of the King, the Queen, and the Royal family were given from the chair and responded to by the company with the most heartfelt, loyalty.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The Army and Navy," and the usual toasts which on public occasions are given.

On the health of the Earl of Clare being given,

The Hon. CHAIRMAN said he was about to propose the health of a nobleman whose services in India were deserving of the highest eulogy; his Lordship had laboured with success to advance the interest of Great Britain. His progress in his useful and honourable labours would be recorded in history; but it was his pleasing duty to propose the health of his Lordship to the company.

Lord CLARE returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech. On this, as an many occasions, he had been so honoured that he scarcely knew in what manner to return thanks. He was happy to see present many officers who were most efficient in the service. The noble lord then adverted to the services and talents of his predecessors, and said he had little to do beyond following the paths in which they had gone before him. Nothing could be more satisfactory to him than to hear of the prosperity of India.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "Lord Auckland and the Government of India," which was drunk with the usual honours.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "the health of Sir W. Symonds, upon whose plan the vessel about to proceed to India had been constructed." (Loud applause.)

Captain SYMONDS returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and said, the invention of steam was an era in the history of science, and the application of steam to the navigation of vessels was an improvement on the investion which was in itself an era; yet without an efficient commander to a steam-vessel the invention was furtile; fortunately for the ends of science—of navigation—England abounded with men of research and enterprise. A gentleman was present at the table, Captain Grant, the commander of the Berenice, on whom the company had reason to congratulate themselves, a gentleman from whose scientific knowledge and practical experience the most happy results were to be expected, and from whose charater as a seaman every practicable benefit was expected to result.

This toast was drunk with loud applause, on the conclusion of which.

Captain GRANT rose and said, he begged leave, in the name of himself and his brother officers, to return the sincerest thanks; he was ready to devote himself to the service in which he was engaged. He was not accustomed to public congratulations on subjects of public duty, but he was willing to devote himself on all occasions to forward the interests of the service in which he was engaged. He felt most warmly the manner in which his health had been given, and the manner in which it had been responded to by the company, and in return he assured them that he should always endeavour to do his duty; and he begged leave to drink all their healths in a bumper. (Loud cheers)

Lord CLARE then gave "the Chairman." (Great applause.)

The CHAIRMAN shortly returned thanks, and the company soon after retired.

LORD DE ROS'S CASE.

It may have been remarked that we scrupulously abstained from expressing any opinion upon the charge against Lord de Ros, so long as he could have the benefit of a doubt; and now that there is not room for a doubt, we should be disposed still to treat the case as of a flagrancy rendering comment superfluous, were it not for the attempts to turn the odium from the offender to his accusers. This is carrying the foul play beyond the gaming-table.

Lord de Ros's accusers appear in the obnoxious character of professed gamesters. Not a word is to be said in palliation of their habits; but Lord de Ross in this respect stands on the same ground with them, his winnings being estimated at the enormous sum of 100,000*l.* Lord de Ros must share equally in all the ill opinion that attaches to men who make a business of play, and upon the odium belonging to the vice in which he was so deeply plunged it is impossible to effect his escape. Thus far the parties are on the same bad footing; but when we look at the next relations upon the discovery of foul play, it appears that Lord De Ros's accusers erred on the side of indulgence and forbearance, and how is this fault to absolve or to excuse him? Every one has read *Caleb Williams*—every one has felt in the case imagined in that work the difficulty in which a man is placed privy to a crime he views with horror, and yet one time compassionately shrinking from bringing the criminal to justice, and at another dreading that he would be unable to make good his charge against a man of such character and power, and he should be crushed in the attempt. Considerations of this nature doubtless caused the hesitations of Lord de Ros's accusers. We may carry on our illustration to the next step in the case—Mortimer's endeavours to destroy the man who had discovered his guilt, his calumnies, his false insinuations, complete the parallel. Such are the horrible expedients of guilt for self-preservation; but we believe that not a suspicion of foul play of any kind, or in any respect, attaches to Lord de Ros's accusers. Their habits of play are to be condemned, but there is not anything else to be charged against them.

With which of the noble friends of Lord de Ros who visited him *after* the trial, has he left his proxy as a legislator? With the Duke of Beaufort or with Lord Chesterfield? Either the aristocratic friendship is marvellously strong, or the aristocratic morality is marvellously weak. —*Examiner Feb.* 19.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.

Robert Holland Esq., has offered himself to supply the vacancy which the announced retirement of Mr. Elphinstone will create in the representation of Hastings, and proceed immediately to canvass the constituency. Mr. Holland advocates the Ballot, Short Parliaments, an extention of the Suffrage and is in every part of his political creed a zealous Reformer. He is also a man of ample fortune.——Mr. Stanley still continues active in his canvass for Anglesea, and the Tory Mr. Meyrick, is not idle. The day of nomination is fixed for Thursday, at Beaumaris the polling to commence on the following Monday.——Mr. Power will not be allowed to walk over the course for Dungarvan, as Mr. John Mathew Galway has offered himself as a candidate supported by the Marquis of Waterford and the Conservative interest.——Colonel Napier has been requested by the Radicals of Oldham to become a candidate at the next election. The Colonel has declined the honour offered him—*Lancaster Guardian.*—The spirited electors of Gateshead have determined to act in a manner becoming their previous political character. They intend to invite the three candidates to represent them in Parliament to meet them face to face at an appointed time in Gateshead so that the constituency may with the necessary information before them decide who is most worthy of their confidence—*Tyne Mercury.*——A Kendal correspondent of the *True Sun* says—"Your correspondent from this place is wide of the mark in stating that the electors of Kendal are turning their attention to Master Brougham. Be assured he has never been thought of. The strong probability is that our townsman, Mr. John Richards will be selected from the numerous names in circulation."——The election of a member of Parliament for Morpeth in the room of the Hon. Captain Howard has terminated in the unopposed return of Lord Leveson son of the English Ambassador at Paris. and cousin to Captain Howard.—Mr. Thomas Jobling proposed Lord Leveson observing that as his Lordship could best explain his own political opinions he would merely state that those principles were the same as were held by the patriotic statesman and his noble relative, Lord Morpeth.—Lord Leveson afterwards addressed the electors.——Mr. E. B. Farnham is announced as a Tory candidate for North Leicester.——Sir E. Hayes has it is said given up the idea of again contesting Donegal, and it is not at all unlikely that Col. Connolly will follow his example——The Limerick County Liberal Club have determined to support Mr. Smith O'Brien on the next occasion.——Mr. Reginald J. Blewitt is canvassing Monmouth on the Reform interest Mr. D. Morris, late banker of Carnarvon, is also canvassing that borough on Reform principle——Messrs. Ewart and Brancker are the Reform candidates for Liverpool in opposition to Lord Sandon and Mr. Canning.——At a meeting of the electors of Marylebone, held at the White Lion Inn Paddington on Wednesday, Feb. 15, Major Smith in the chair Mr. B. Hall, M. P., attended by special invitation and explained to the meeting most fully his political opinions upon the various subjects which were brought forward upon all of which his views were unanimously admitted cordially to correspond with those of the electors present, who by their numbers completely filled a spacious room. A resolution was then passed pledging the meeting to support Mr. Hall's cause.—*Examiner, Feb.* 19.

EUROPEAN MISCELLANEA.

(*From the Examiner, Feb.* 29.)

The accounts that reach us of most interest from Spain at present, are those which describe the gathering of forces at St. Sebastian. It appears that there is now assembled there a well-conditioned armament of nearly 15,000 men, of which the British Legion furnishes upwards of 4,000. A letter from St, Sebastian of the 10th instant, says:—

"The weather is beautiful the troops in magnificent order and the government it appears by despatches received this day has provided rations in France for 20,000 troops for a month. Our own men of the legion are in the most excellent condition and in high spirits at the prospects of a move after their long and harassing duties in exposed winter-quarters. We shall move on the 12th or 13th, and a corresponding change of position will be simultaneously made by Generals Saarsfield and Espartero—the former of whom has about 10,000 men under his command and the latter 22,000. We shall thus bring an overwhelming force to bear upon the Carlists: and though they are strongly intrenched here I have no apprehension for the result."

The prospects of Don Carlos are represented as very gloomy not merely as they necessarily must be from the overwhelming force likely to be shortly poured upon him but from the decayed state of his resources.

MR. BUCKINGHAM,—MR. Buckingham has announced his intention to retire from the representation of Sheffield whenever a dissolution of Parliament may take place. The hon. member has detailed the reasons which have induced him to come to this resolve in a long address to his constituents. These reasons all resolve themselves into the impossibility which the hon. member finds of combining a due attention to the laborious occupations of a representative with the fulfilment of those permanent obligations which he owes to his family and himself. His purpose is to accept the invitations he has received from America and there attempt to regain by the exercise of his talents and industry that honourable independence of which he has been deprived by the arbitrary act of the Indian government and the resistance offered by the home government to his claims for compensation.—[We earnestly hope that Sheffield will now do itself honour by electing Mr. Bailey].

The French Minister of Marine has issued an order that might perhaps be imitated elsewhere with advantage. It forbids to naval officers the wearing of the dagger—a weapon ill-calculated for "defence and too ready at hand in a moment of choler." The English sword is to be substituted for it.

TRIESTE, Jan. 31.—The frigate *Portland* sailed last night for Athens with the King and Queen of Greece on board. Great preparations are already making for the intended coronation of our Emperor at Milan next autumn. Rossini has been engaged to write an opera for the occasion. He is to bring with him all the great singers from Paris; and it is also said that every lodging at Milan is already engaged at enormous prices.

It has been observed that no event has ever so seriously affected the Duke of Wellington as the recent and unexpected death of his long attached and almost inseparable friend the late Lord Rosslyn.—*Globe.*

On Monday there was a petition presented to the House of Lords (by command of his Majesty to whom it had been forwarded) from John Rutherford, Esq., claiming the title and dignity of "Baron Rutherford.' Their lordships have ordered it to be referred to a committee of privileges.

The Marquis of Camden has paid into the Bank of England the sum of 17,247l. 3s. 4d. for his contribution to the public service for the last year; which will make the whole of his contributions amount to 273,000l.

THE BISHOPS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—We will supply a note from history for the benefit of the majority on Mr. Lushington's motion. In the early part of June 1641, a vote passed the House of Commons that the Bishops should not sit in Parliament; whereupou the Lords resolved in opposition to the Commons that the Bishops should retain their seats. The Commons now turned their resolution into a Bill which disabled the Bishops and Clergy from all temporal functions The Lords passed this Bill through its first and second reading but amended it in committee by restoring the Bishops' votes and after two conferrences with the Lower House threw it out altogether. Observe the memorable effect. Within a very short time a "root and branch" Bill for the extirpation of Prelacy drawn by his Majesty's Solicitor-General and introduced by Sir Edward Deering was submitted to the House of Commons. The final result is known to all.

CHURCH RATES.—The petition against English Church rates and additional endowments to the Church of Scotland is to be dispatched by to-morrow's mail with upward of 40,000 signatures attached to it. Great care has been taken by the committee to prevent objectionable signatures being adhibited. Each signature was accompanied by the address of the party. If our Tory friends can see any symptoms of reaction in this affair we make them welcome to the consolation.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

THE BUCKS ELECTION.—This contest has terminated in the success of Mr. Harcourt, the Tory candidate. According to the report of his party, his majority was 1,246 over Mr. Dashwood. In such a country as Buckingham, where a Marquis of Chandos dominates and tenants at will abound, this result need not be wondered at. It ought to have no other result than to stimulate Reformers generally throughout the country notto rest too supinely on the past triumphs of their cause but to be active in counteracting the evil influences still at work.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND NEW POOR LAW.—On Monday the Court of Common Council of the city of London discussed the propriety of sanctioning the new Poor Law by forwarding the proposed union of the city parishes.—After some debate a resolution was passed by a majority of 6—the numbers being 49 for, and 43 against—by which adoption of the provisions of the new law was decided upon.

The removal of Marshal Clausel from the command at Algiers appears to have been only a preliminary step to the abandonment of a second expedition against Constantine. Orders have been, at all events, sent to Toulon, directing the embarkation of troops for Bona to be discontinued. The plague has appeared with great virulence at Tripoli, which may be one reason why the French government has altered its view.

A meeting was held to-day at the Freemason's Tavern to oppose any measure for the abolition of Church-rates. Each person, to get in, had to provide himself with a card, on which was printed,—"The person using this ticket declares that he approves of the object of the meeting, and consents to be governed, in all cases, by the decision of the Chairman." Lord Ashley, M. P., was in the chair. The business of the meeting had not concluded at the time the reporter left.

Lord de Ros has not left for the Continent. His Lordship is we are informed, residing in strict seclusion not far from the metrolis, at the residence of a near relative, on the banks of the Thames.—*Morning Post.*

Additional quantities of arms and other military stores have been directed by Government, during the present week, to be placed at the disposal and for the service of the Queen of Spain.—*Globe.*

The Admiralty are at present engaged in the necessary preliminary arrangements and communications with the Post Office, preparatory to their taking the management of the packet department into their own hands on the 5th of April next. Mismanagement of various minor sorts are every day detected in the former mal-administration of this branch of the public service.—*Ibid.*

A private letter from St. Petersburg states that Lord Durham is shortly about to leave that capital for England, in consequence of the climate of Russia not agreeing with his constitution.—*Ibid.*

We believe we may state with some confidence that a dissolution of Parliament will take place at, if not before, Easter. His Majesty is fully impressed with the necessity of sustaining his popular Administration—the trick of the Tories, last week recoiled on themselves. We do not speak inadvertently. We know the attempt—we know all about the letter—we have heard of the Royal indignation—and, by this time, the Tories are convinced that they leant upon a broken reed. Does this explain Sir Robert Peel's Orange speech, and the premature glee of the Orangemen of Dublin?—*Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Lord Wm. Paget, the second son of the Marquis of Anglesea, who petitioned the Insolvent Court, praying to be discharged from the King's Bench Prison, and came up for hearing a short time since, has been discharged without the intervention of that Court. A noble relative of the family advanced the money for the creditors. His Lordship, a Colonel in the Spanish Auxiliary Legion, had a claim on the Spanish Government for pay, and for three horses shot under him in bringing the despatches. He is also a Captain in the Royal Navy, at present on half-pay.

Wednesday (the 15th Inst.) a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when *William Wilberforce Bird Esq.* of the Bengal Civil Service, was appointed a provisional Member of the Council of India, to succeed to that office only in the event of any vacancy occurring in the Council in the absence of Thomas Campbell Robertson Esq., and to hold the same only during such absence. *Caledonian Mercury, Feb.* 20.

Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, an appalling accident occurred to Lady Ashburton, who was run over by a horse and gig in Piccadilly. It appears from the statement of her Ladyship's footman that, her Ladyship left her residence, at the corner of Bolton-street, Piccadilly, for the purpose of taking a walk in the Green-park. When crossing Piccadilly a horse and gig with two persons in it came at a rapid rate along the road. From her Ladyship's advanced age (between 70 and 80 years), and her hearing being much impaired, she did not either hear or observe the vehicle approach her. She was knocked down by the horse and trampled on in a frightful manner, and the wheel of the gig afterwards passed over her chest. The unfortunate lady was immediately raised from the ground, and carried by her footman and a gentleman to her Ladyship's residence in a state of total insensibility. Messengers were instantly despatched for surgical assistance, and they were promptly in attendance. On examination of the injuries she had sustained, they were found to be so serious and extensive that great fears are entertained for Ladyship's recovery. The horse and gig belonged to a gentleman residing in Sackville-street, Piccadily. Both gentlemen escaped without injury, and the horse was stopped by some policemen before further mischief occurred.—*Times, Feb.* 23.

INCREASE OF TRADE.—It appears by a Parliamentary paper just published, that trade was more active last year than the year before; for example, the increase in the importations of 1837 above those of 1836, in round numbers, was of butter, 95,000lb.; increase of revenue, 95,000*l.* Coffee, 1,600,000lb.; revenue, 40,000*l.* Of eggs, 10,000; revenue, 3,000*l.* Flax and Hemp, 689,000cwt.; revenue, 6,000*l.* Currants 11,000lb; revenue, in consequence of the redutiion of duty, 20,000*l.* less. Raisins, 7,000lb; revenue less, 3,600*l.* Leather gloves, 230,000 pair; revenue more, 3,000*l.* Copper, 90,000cwt.: Iron, 5,300 tons; and so with most of the metals. Raw silk, 720,000lb.; revenue, 8,000*l.* Manufactured silk also considerable, particularly brocaded, 30,000lb.; increase of revenue, 30,000*l.* Wool, 42,000lb.; revenue, 53,000*l.* There are some few articles which decreased (as figs), but none of importance. The importations of corn generally were much greater in 1837 than in 1836, as wheat, 42,000 quarters, and in 1837, 168,000, but a less quantity was taken into home consumption, making a decrease of the revenue on this point. The whole increase of the Customs duty in 1837 above 1836 was 739,753*l.*, notwithstanding the reduction of several duties.—*bid.*

CAPTAINS SCOTT, GRINDLAY, AND BARBER, ON STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

OF the general merit of Captain Scott as a traveller we have spoken already: his authority as a witness on the present subject arises from his intimate local acquaintance with parts of the route that must he traversed—a considerable general knowledge of the remainder—the power of raising his mind beyond the petty pecuniary details of the question, so as to look at it in all its various bearings—and, so far as we can judge, a perfect freedom from any bias of interest or prejudice. To few of these qualities can the other gentlemen make any pretension. Apart, indeed, from the importance of their subject, their

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

pamphlets are of little value; being in a great measure devoid of facts, and destitute of arguments, whilst their general views are of the most obvious and common-place kind. Captain Barber, however, is full in his exposition of the uses to which Steam Navigation to India, if successful, might be turned in case of a threatened invasion by Russia; and to Captain Grindlay's publication is appended a variety of public documents, which contain the statistics of the probable cost and possible returns of the undertaking. As the whole of the works united, cannot, however, be said to contain a complete view of the principles of the subject, we shall endeavour in our notice to supply that deficiency.

To dwell upon the importance of a speedy communication between England and India, would be inflicting upon the reader rhetorical commonplaces. The purposes to which such communication by the way of the Red Sea may be turned, are four,—the transmission of letters, the carriage of merchandise, the conveyance of passengers, and eventually and in cases of emergency the transport of soldiers and of munitions of war. Of these the post-office function is the only one that is likely to be successful, at least at the outset. The expenses of freight by steam are necessarily so heavy, that none but goods of small bulk and considerable value can afford the charge. Natural difficulties, of an insuperable kind, seem opposed to sailing navigation; in addition to which, there are the costs of double unlading and lading at Suez and Alexandria, and of the land carriage between those places, with the risk of possible quarantine detentions on account of the plague; which last circumstance would extend the actual time of the voyage to nearly the same length as is occupied in that by the Cape of Good Hope. The inconvenience inseparable from new routes, the risks of the navigation of the Red Sea, the disturbance to health in heading the monsoon, and the remote chance of infection, would rarely be of sufficient weight to prevent persons engaged in official or commercial pursuits, and whose time is of consequence, from journeying by this route: such obstacles would, however, for some time to come, mostly induce families and invalids to pursue the safer and more familiar voyage. The transmission of an army can only be accomplished if the undertaking should succeed to a very full extent; not on account of the expenses, (for in such a case expense must be a secondary consideration) but because a great number of steam-vessels ready to be "taken up" must be employed on the nearer coasts and of India. Considering, however, that under such circumstances, we should be enabled to pour in troops to India in six weeks, and that Russia must succeed to in erturning the Persian empire altogether before she could be in a condition to reach the Indus with any thing like an army in a shorter period, the refusal to expend a few hundred thousand pounds in trying to attain such a great political advantage, independent of collateral benefits of many kinds, is not to be expected from a natiou which munificiently gave twenty millions for a moral and religious object, or from a government which squandered a million upon Irish tithe-owners for no object whatever.

Should the plan of establishing a steam communication with India succeed, (and for ourselves, we have considerable doubts upon the subject, on account of certain natural difficulties to which we shall presently revert,) it may be questioned whether so large a sum as even 100,0 0*l.* would have to be sunk. At present there is a monthly steam-packet communication between England and Alexandria: the voyage from England to Egypt, therefore, would merely require some slight regulations, involving change perhaps, but little or no expense. The transmission of the bags from Alexandria to Suez would be very trifling; and though the navigation of the Nile to Kheneh, should the route by that place and Kosseir be chosen, would be costly, the navigation of the worst and most dangerous parts of the Red Sea would be avoided, and that expense of course saved. The East India Company's estimate, in March 1832, of the expense of employing four steam-boats in a monthly communication between Suez and Bombay, amounted to 107,200*l.* per annum. This estimate has since undergone revision by many persons in India connected with the subject; and, according to calculations appended to the Madras Memorial, the necessary outlay need only amount to 50,935*l.* This enormous difference arises from reductions in the first cost of the vessel, a diminution by about one half in the charge for fuel, the asserted sufficiency of three, instead of four vessels, at *any* period of the year, (although it is necessary to keep one laid up against accidents,) and the statement that even three vessels need be *constantly* employed for six months only.

If the revised estimate be at all correct, the sum of 60,000*l.* would certainly be sufficient to cover the expenses of transit from Alexandria to Bombay or Point de Galle, in Ceylon, (those from England to Alexandria being incurred already); and if no remuneration were to be looked for, it would not be ill laid out in establishing such important advantages as must accrue from virtually diminishing by one-half the distance between England and India. Some return, however, would be made, even at the outset; and should experiment decide the practicability of the plan, that return would annually increase till it probably became a source of profitable revenue. What income is likely to be derived from it at present, is difficult to say. According to calculations in the document already alluded to, 28,000*l.* is given as the estimated returns; but these are perhaps coloured by the desires of the persons making them, and at all events are only *paper* receipts. But taking them at that amount, and reckoning 58,000*l.* as the sum necessary for transmitting the mail though Egypt and carrying on the steam navigation thence to India, 30,000*l.* only would be the annual outlay by Government.

But whether the first annual expenditure would be thirty, or twice or three times thirty thousand pounds, is of little consequence. The main point is to establish by experiment, the *punctual practicability* of the passage: and of this, we must confess, we have always entertained considerable doubts, from natural or geographical obstacles. Some of these—as the intricate and riskful navigation of the Red Sea—are always in being; another—as the monsoon—is only operative during one-third of the year; but this is sufficient to destroy the utility of the line as a post-office communication. However, upon these points, Captain Scott is able to speak with more freshness than we can; so we will call him into court. The following passage apper to us very happily to exhaust the subject in all its bearings; and they so far express our own views upon the question, that we were loth to abridge them. We should remark, however, that Captain Bouchier, a naval officer who made a voyage from Bombay to England *via* Egypt, estimated the risk of steam navigation in the Red Sea as being greater than Captain Scott considers it, on account of the narrowness of the channel, and the frequency of sudden and violent squalls, to which it is exposed in common with all land-locked seas surrounded by mountains, and which he appeared to think sufficient to wreck even a steamer, especially during the night. But as the gallant tar was wrecked on a coral reef himself, he perhaps had a prejudice against the inhospitable waters.

DIFFICULTIES OF NAVIGATION BETWEEN EGYPT AND INDIA.

It is expected (though I much doubt it) that the contemplated railroad to Cairo will draw to Suez a great part of the English trade with China and India. The establishment of a steam communication with Bombay will certainly give an impetus to the commerce of the place; but there are too many difficulties in the way ever to permit of its carrying on flourishing trade by means of sailing vessels; for, besides the insecurity of the anchorage and the risk in landing goods, a northerly wind blows from Suez to Jedda, almost uninterruptedly from March to September, against which but few merchant vessels could make head, even with plenty of sea-room; whereas here they would be confined to a very narrow space, surrounded on all sides with dangerous coral reefs, and without a port on either coast to seek shelter in. At the straits of Jubal, indeed, the entrance to the Gulf of Suez is contracted by these reefs to the width of only a few miles.

The same obstacles, though presenting great difficulties, are not so insurmountable for steam navigation; but, though the English Government may find it worth while to incur the expense of keeping up such a mode of communication with our Eastern possessions, yet, as a *commercial speculation*, there is not at this moment the slightest chance of its answering.

There is, however, a terrible obstacle in the way of keeping up a *constant* communication even by steam between Bombay and Suez; an obstacle which, if not altogether insurmountable during several months of the year, will be found so hard to overcome as to render the intercourse during that period at all events very uncertain. I allude to the south-west monsoon, which blows, from the month of May until the autumnal equinox, between the coast of Adel and that of India. Difficult as this obstinate wind would under any circumstances be to contend against, even with steam power, yet perseverance would eventually prevail, could fresh supplies of fuel be furnished to make good the consumption occasioned by such a contest. But that, in the present case, is out of the question.

From Bombay to Mucala (the nearest port where a supply of fuel could be deposited) is a distance of 1400 miles; and no steamer could possibly contrive to carry a sufficient quantity of coals to make such a distance against a constant strong adverse wind. The remainder of the voyage could be accomplished without much difficulty, as between Mucala and Suez (a distance of 1600 miles) the ports of Mocha, Jedda, and Kosseir, successively present themselves, at any of which fuel could be procured as occasion might require.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE RED SEA AND THE EUPHRATES.

In one respect, and in one only, the projected communication with India by the Euphrates holds out an advantage over that by the Red Sea,—namely, that steamers proceeding to the Persian Gulf during the prevalence of the southwest monsoon, would neither have to contend against that wind for such a distance, nor have it so directly opposed to them; the entrance of the Persian Gulf being only nine hundred miles from Bombay, and its bearing about E. N. E.

On entering the Euphrates, however, the difficulties of this line commence; and they are such as will have to be encountered at *all seasons* and at every step, consisting of rocks, shallows, rapids, (rendering steaming by night out of the question,) scarcity of fuel, insecurity of the depôts from the hostility of the natives and wandering tribes, intolerable heat, insalubrity of climate, and, finally, a long land journey across a mountainous country from Bir to Seandaroon. This journey may at the present moment (thanks to Mohammed Ali) be undertaken with confidence; but if any change should take place in the government of Seria, might next year expose travellers to the tender mercies of the "*poor oppressed*" inhabitants.

In comparing the two routes, therefore, though it be admitted that the voyage from Bombay to the Red Sea is impracticable for four months of the year, namely from June till September, yet it is doubtful whether, during that same period, any Europeans could bear up against the intolerable heat of the Persian Gulf; and for the remaining eight months of the year—even should the thousand obstacles that the navigation of the Euphrates now present be eventually overcome—that route must, without dispute, cede to the other, on the score both of *expedition* and *security*.

Regarding the two routes in a military point of view, as lines of communication between Great Britain and her Eastern possessions, that of the Euphrates would be thrown so forward towards enemy's frontier as to be exposed to be intercepted at the very commencement of hostilities; whereas the line by the Red Sea would be perfectly secure until the enemy had succeeded in obtaining possession of Lower Egypt. It is superfluous to observe, that the friendship of Egypt is necessary for the *security* of *either line*.

The navigation of the Gulf of Suez (as that portion of the Red Sea to the north of the Straits of Jubal is called) has already been noticed as attended with danger and difficulty as regards sailing-vessels; but a steamer, provided with a pilot and abundance of coals, would, by being able to steer a direct course, be comparatively free from risk.

The advantages of the line by the Nile, Kheneh, and Kosseir, consist in the greater *certainty* and safety of the passage; and as regards profit, in the temptation it would hold out to common tourists, by carrying them directly up the valley of the Nile, through the midst of the antiquities of Egypt. Its drawback is the longer time it would occupy. But as this could not at the utmost make above a few days' difference, it appears to us to be by far the more preferable route. However, here is the summary of Captain Scott's opinions. It may be premised, that the estimated distance from Suez to Cairo is 81 miles; from Kosseir to the Nile, by the shortest route, 96 miles; by another, which is better supplied with water, 102 miles.

Kosseir, whilst it offers a better anchorage and more convenient landing-place than Suez, is not so well calculated for the terminus of the voyage from Bombay; for though a railroad could be laid down to Kheneh, by which letters, goods, &c. might be conveyed to the Nile, within an hour of the same time as by that about to be established between Suez and Cairo, yet steam navigation on the Nile is open to one of the objections that present themselves on the Euphrates,—namely, the difficulty of "progressing" at night; consequently, much more time would be occupied in getting from Kheneh to Cairo, than from Kosseir to Suez. Could this difficulty be overcome, (which, by establishing a series of floating lights on the river, I think it might be,) Kosseir should be fixed on as the point of communication rather than Suez; since the most dangerous part of the Red Sea to navigate, as well as that over which the northerly winds are most prevalent, would thereby by avoided.

There does not appear to be any possibility of moving the port of Suez, or, I should rather say, any means of making one, for its a mere roadstead. The channels through the shoals that lie between the anchorage and the town, even at high tide, are very shallow; whilst at low water they are practicable only for small boats; and, with the least wind, such a surf is raised as to cut off all communication between the town and shipping.

To counterbalance the weight of evidence put forward by Captain Scott, nothing whatever is to be found in the pamphlets of Captains Grindlay and Barber. Obviously writing as thick-and-thin advocates, they pass over altogether the obstacles to the plan; and assume at once, that because the voyage has been several times performed, it can therefore be constantly performed with punctuality and safety.

But although the difficulties are considerable, and the prospects of a successful termination not very promising, we consider the Government bound, upon large principles of public utility, to give the experiment a fair trial; and if, after a reasonable time, it be found that the voyage can always be accomplished with certainty, to continue the undertaking until it pay its expenses. But we agree with the *Asiastic Journal*, that this undertaking cannot properly be intrusted to private speculators or to joint stock companies. To give it a chance of success, more especially of pecuniary success, the transmission of letters to India must be subjected to post-office regulations. Diplomatic arrangements must also be entered into with the Pasha of Egypt; for we certainly have no kind of right to scud over that potentate's territories at our pleasure; nor, if he permitted a collection of individuals to run a mail through them, should we have any guarantee for its continuance, any public claim for its safe conveyance, or even any title to inquire about its loss. Moreover, an outlay of public money, for such an object, can only prudently take place under the direction of some public functionaries responsible for its due expenditure, and the proper execution of the plan in all its parts. To grant 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* a year to a joint stock body, as is proposed by the embryo "East India Steam Navigation Company," would be vicious in all points. Attaching little weight to the fact of there being already a monthly line of packets to Alexandria, and to the circumstance of the Madras calculations rating the net outlay from India to Suez at only 23,000*l.* a year, no body of individuals would attempt such an undertaking without the prospects of profit; and if the public are to guarantee the risks, they may as well have the gains. In dealing with a body of fluctuating directors, however respectable, there would be no *real* responsibility for the due application of the money, or the certain fulfilment of the undertaking. As a treaty must be entered into with the Pasha, Government *cannot* be relieved of all interference with the business: and as the plan, to succeed at all, can only succeed by means of the postage on letters,—and this will be comparatively little without a law conveying a post-office privilege,—it would be an anomaly, to say the least of it, to hand over a function of government to a joint stock company. And should it fail in their hands, the cost of the experiment would have to repeated, for no one would be satisfied with the result.—*Spectator*.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday last, at St. George's Church Hanover square, London, the long-expected nuptials of the Hon Emily Bagot and the Earl of Winchelsea took place at half-past one. The Bishop of Oxford performed the ceremony. This Young lady, daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Bagot, has been for several years the admiration of all who knew her; and her beauty is only equalled by her acquirements and the sweetness of her disposition. Most of the relations of the two families were present, including the Duke of Wellington, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvener, the venerable Mr. Hatton, &c. Lady Mary Fox, with whom the young lady has, for some months, been travelling, was also present. Her grandfather, Lord Maryborough, by whom from early childhood she has been brought up, gave her away. The happy couple left town immediately for Lady Errol's villa, in Richmond park, whence, in a few days they proceed to Lord Winchelsea's fine place at Eastwell, in Kent. After the ceremony, those who assisted partook of an excellent and well-arranged breakfast at Lady Maryborough's, in Saville-road.

MISCELLANEA

EDITORS AND ACTORS.—At this moment Mr. Rummins, son of the *great* Rummins, and editor of the Pedlington newspaper, came into the shop. He was accompanied by a shortish, stoutish gentleman. It was Waddle, the tragedian! who was that night to enact Growler in the "Hatchet of Horror!" Rummins, after saying a few words to Yawkins, was invited by the latter to stay dinner. "Can't," replied Rummins; "I dine with Waddle." "Then will you come and sup after the play?" said Yawkins. "Can't," again replied Rummins; "I sup with Waddle." The editor was about to quit the shop, when I took the liberty of reminding him that, on my former visit, I had the honour of an introduction to him at *conversazione* at the house of his late illustrious father. He condescended to make me a remarkable polite bow, and, with becoming dignity, wished me good morning, and went away. "Upon that same occasion," said I, turning to Yawkins, "I had the pleasure also of meeting Miss Cripps, the poetess." "At that time, Sir," said Yawkins, "Miss Cripps and he were great friends, and she used to invite him to all her tea parties; but since then they had quarrelled." "Indeed!" exclaimed I; "I am sorry to hear that. What was the cause of the rupture?" "Why, Sir," replied Yawkins, "Miss Cripps wrote some very charming verses on the death of the cockatoo in our Zoological Gardens; and Mr. Rummins, in his notice of them, said that they were very far superior to Milton, but not quite equal to Jubb. At this, Miss Cripps took offence, and she has never since invited Mr. Rummins to tea. For my own part, I think her in the wrong; for a poem may be very fine, yet inferior to the compositions of such a man as Jubb. And, to say the truth, Miss Cripps is one of those ladies who are never satisfied with any thing short of the very top of the tree. However, he is now all in all with Miss Jane Scrubbs, the lady writes riddles and charades, and things of that sort." "I had the pleasure of meeting her too. Pray is she any relation to the manager of the Fudgeborough theatre?" "Not in the least; and nothing offends her more than that it should be thought she is. Besides, Sir," continued Yawkins, with a solemn nod of the head, "Scrubs has only *one* b in *his* name, whilst Miss Scrubbs spells hers with *two*." "That's an important and an honourable distinction," said I. "Sir, Sir, Sir," suddenly cried Yawking; "did you ever see Mr. Snoxell off the stage?" "Never," said I; "which is he?" "You see those three gentlemen arm in arm, crossing the square," said Yawkins. "The middle one is Mr. Fiat, who writes the 'Dictator;' he on his right arm is Mr. Dowlas, author of the melodrama, the 'Hatchet of Horror,' which is to be acted to night; the gentleman on his left is Mr. Snoxell." With becoming admiration I looked at them, till, by turning a corner, they were lost to view. "But what *is* the 'Dictator?" I inquired. "O, very true, Sir, I remember," replied Yawkins. "When last you were here we had but one paper—the 'Little Pedlington Weekly Observer,' edited by Rummins the Younger, the gentleman who just now looked in. We have now another—the 'Little Pedlington Dictator,' written by Mr. Fiat. It is a publication exclusively devoted to politics, literature, the drama, the fine arts, science, political economy geology, zoology conchology, pathology, craniology——" "Stop, stop, for Heaven's sake, Mr. Yawkins," cried I. "Surely you do not pretend that Mr. Fiat writes upon all those subjects?" "Indeed but I do, Sir," replied he; "and upon all with equal knowledge, taste, and judgment. In his criticisms upon acting, he is a Snoxellite for tragedy; for comedy, a Tippletonian, on the contrary, is a Waddleite and a Gigsite. What they will say about Miss Julia Wriggles, is a mystery; but my own private opinion is, that Rummins being a friend of the Manager's, the 'Observer' will be all on her side; whilst Fiat, who (between ourselves, Sir) is said to be over head and ears in love with little Laura Dobs—a pretty little girl who sings in the choruses, will be against her." And pray, Mr. Yawkins," inquired I, "which, in your opinion, is the great actor of the two; Snoxell or Waddle?" "Why, really, Sir," replied he, "that is a question which it is utterly impossible to answer. When I had but one paper to read ('The Observer') I was convinced that Waddle was the better; but since 'The Dictator' was established, which gives the preference to Snoxell, I am greatly perplexed." "But have you no opinion of your own?" inquired I with some degree of astonishment. Yawkins echoed—"An opinion of my own? Bless me, Sir, what an extraordinary question! Where is the use of reading a newspaper if one is to be at the trouble of thinking for oneself after all? No, no, Sir; we are not such fools in Little Pedlington as that comes to; and happy are they who are content to read but one paper, for in that case they knew exactly *what* to think—*Poole, in the New Monthly Magazine*.

AMERICAN WIT.—Jonathan's wit is essentially different from the English, and is, with very few exceptions, deficient in humour. I never saw an American attempt the broad humour of John Bull without his appearing *outré* and unnatural; but I have hardy ever known him to fail in satire and sarcasm. Neither did I ever hear those shouts of laughter in America, which an English comic actor is wont to draw forth from his audience at home. The Americans do not laugh at honest bluntness, or good-natured simplicity, and are, of all people in the world, the least capable of appreciating *la bagatelle*. If Jonathan is to laugh, he must have a point given him, or, in other words, he must laugh to some purpose. One resemblance, however, there is between him and his brother, which consists in both being very found of laughing at the expense of their neighbours. English, French, Dutch, and Germans are in turn made to suffer the stings of American wit, and the respective descendants of these nations in the United States furnish a fund of anecdote for that purpose. Accordingly, the Germans of Pennsylvania, the Dutch of New Orleans, &c., have each their carricaturists, and are successively represented on the American stage. The western people, especially, are the objects of peculiar merriment, among them the Kentuckians, on account of their natural boldness and simplicity, are the most prominent. The latter are, perhaps, the only people in the United States, who with great natural wit, combine also a fund of honour and good nature. They are the Irish of America, at whose expense every body laughs, and who, in return, make sport of every body. The best anecdotes are told of them, and the keenest repartees are ascribed to their shrewdness. They are represented as reckless of enterprise, intrepid in danger, chivalrous of conduct, and as jolly in company as any son of the Emerald Isle. But they have this advantage over the Irish, which is manifest in their whole carriage; that their merits are acknowledged, and their peculiarities (the offspring of many manly virtues) readily excused, by the more charitable feelings of their countrymen.—*Grund's The Americans*.

BEAUX DISTINGUÉ.—Mr. Haine was a contemporary of Hall Hughes, though immeasurably beneath him in point of taste. He entered life with all the advantages which fortune could bestow, and, for a time, shared the polite attention of the newspapers. He is now remembered as the owner of a dressing-case that cost £ 50 and the wearer of a pea-green coat in the spring, of 1835, which he threatened to wear brown before the autumn of that year. This gentleman, we belive, resides at Brussels. Mr. Long Wellesley is also a man of excellent taste, though he rides in kid gloves, which Brummel used to say a man should be scouted for so doing. He was one of the "turned-back-wristhand" gentry, and was rather in the Ball school, substituting a blue frock for a black. His taste in equipages is quite unexceptionable. Mr. Wellesley is also abroad. Mr. Bailey was a dandy of the butterfly order: he was a pattern of bright colours—light blue coats, coloured silk cravats, fancy waistcoats—and was a warm supporter of nankeen trowsers. To have seen him cantering up and down Rotten-row on a summers' evening, on his well groomed black, perfuming the air as he fanned the flies from the noble creature with the well-scented cambric handkerchief, and to observe his game silk stockings, thin pumps and silver buckles; or to have seen him lounging with folded arms against the door of the crush-room at the opera, his hair hanging in ringlets over his ear, with a waistcoat of pink or blue satin, embroidered with silver or gold, and all his apparel of the finest, guadiest, and most expensive texture, a stranger would have set him down as the impersonation of a puppy: and yet he would have been wrong, for Mr. Bailey was a fine manly fellow, and thrashed all the watchmen in Bond-street, single-handed, one night. Count D'Orsay has long been raised to the presidency of fashion's court, by general acclamation. He is a beau of established reputation, having arrived in this country with credentials from half the courts in Europe. We remember him in Paris, the star of the opera, with his blooming bride, on their first arrival from Naples. If we recollect right, he used to wear a full dress of rich black velvet, and his equipages and grey horses were at once the the envy and the admiration of the Parisians. Lords Ranelagh, Chesterfield, and Castlereagh have each figured on the town, and each tired of the trouble of being very smart. Lord Poltimore has excellent taste, both in dress and equipage. Lord Albert Conningham, is a well dressed man—so is his brother, the Marquis; and Mr. Sutton promises well. Mr. Reynolds, commonly called Beau Reynolds, has as much taste as any body; and his clothes fit better than most people's. He has all the advantage of height and figure that Bailey possessed, with a soberer taste in his colours. Mr. Charles Jones, brother of the Welsh baronet of that name, is what is regularly called "well put on," Mr. Duncombe, M. P. for Finsbury, is one of the best dressed men of the day. He selects and matches his colours admirably; there is a subdued richness about every thing he puts on; all harmonizes and in good keeping. His quondam friend, Lord Thynne, is (or was) extremely correct in his costume; and Mr. Horace Clagvett has long been celebrated for his taste in dress, horses, &c. Lord Jersey is at the head of the sporting school of dressers, and has always had a host of imitators. He is regarded as an authority in all matters relating to the dress or appointments; and the Jersey hat and Jersey spur are in equal repute. We believe he introduced the tight-kneed order of trousers. The Duke of Leeds is a very well dressed man; so is the Duke of Dorset, though of the old top-boot school. Col. Lea and Sir Charles Knightley are equally near and firm in their support of that costume; nor must we omit to mention "old John Warde," the father of English fox-hunters, who, like Sir Roger de Coverly, with his doublet, has worn leather and boots till they have been in and out of fashion over and over again, and is the last man we know that sports ruffles instead of wristbands. There used to be a breed of swells in the city, great, fat, bluff, right dressed fellows; but we think they are all off the *pare* at present.—*Fraser's Magazine*

THE TEN TRIBES OF ISRAEL.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, paper was read "On the fate of the Ten Tribes of Israel after the fall of Samaria," by the late T. M. Dickenson, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service. The writer, in this essay, acutely investigates the several opinions which have obtained currency among the learned as to the location of the captive Israelites after the destruction of their kingdom. He considers the opinions of Bochart and Sir William Jones on this subject to be without good foundation; but he leaves the question undecided, supposing it more probable that the children of Israel were not long preserved as a separate people. He is inclined, however, to afford more consideration than recent writers have been induced to give to the idea which was advocated so warmly by the early settlers in the New World, that the North American Indians were of Hebrew origin. This opinion, Mr. Dickenson states, was first suggested to John Elliott (the Indian Evangelist, as he is sometimes called) by a Mr. Winslow, a commercial agent in New England, about 1549. It was subsequently maintained by several other writers, and supported by arguments drawn from many striking peculiarities which characterize the manners, customs, religious rites, physiognomy, &c. of the American Indians. He then adverts to the Black Jews of Malabar, who are invariable termed Beni-Israel, or Israelites, and not Jews, as the followers of the law of Moses are elsewhere designated; and thinks that their origin and history are well deserving investigation; but concludes with observing, that although the exiles of Samaria should anywhere be preserved as a separate people, the difficulty of distinguishing them from their brothers of Jerusalem will most probably be an insuperable bar to any thing like a certain decision upon their ultimate fate.—*Athenæum*.

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9 Church lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.